REGISTERED No. 79—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement

No. 7,592.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. {FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24} *Including Postage.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHISON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

	June 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Vadras	28
,, Carwar	14	,, Coconada	30
,, Naravkal	18		July.
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Columbo	21	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Galle	22	,, Coconada	2
,, Negapatam	25	,, False Point	3
,, Pondicherry	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Cochin, and Alleppi, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Naraksl, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

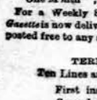
The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELY LEE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

	June 1873.		July 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave BUSREH	7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	7
,, Gnadur	23	,, Koweit	7
,, Muscat	25	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	11
,, Linga	29	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bahrein ..... July	1	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	1	,, Guadur	19
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. BEYTS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,058 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 11th June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 39 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be ocured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 7th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.		£4
Suez	36	22			8
Port Said	38	24			9
Alexandria	39	25			9-10
Messina	30	24			14
Naples	30	24			14
Leghorn	30	24			14
Genoa	30	24			14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	Without Food.		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Stand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 13th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain S. D. SHALLARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port. Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mowjee Anundjee, and by order of the Mortgagee, Cowasjee Bomanjee Daroowalla :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Gogaree Molla, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and admeasuring about 227 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 398, and assessed under No. 73, and bounded on the east by Gogaree Molla, on the west by the house of Khunderow Morojee, on the north by the house of Emina Kusbun, and on the south by the house of Fuckeer Sahib Puthan.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

4 Bales T. Cloth, 7 lbs.
8 ,, Shirtings, 81 lbs.
1 Case White Doria.
2 Cases Plated ware.
10 Superior Oil Painting Pictures.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE PICTURES.

An Invoice of Pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, Subjects are Steeple Chase, The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his Ministry, Frederick William, The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and his Ministry, Consolation, The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, H.R.H. Prince of Wales and his Family, Meeting of Wellington and Blucher, and various other well-selected drawings of important scenes of the late Franco-German War.

Invoice of Bohemian Glassware, comprising superior ruby gilt Flower Vases, Toilet and Wine Bottles, rich cut Decanters, superior Alabaster Flower Vases, Kerosine Oil Lamps with globes, Scent Bottles, superior Flower Stands of new patterns, centre pieces, ruby gold Liquor Sets, Wine Sets, Glass Candlesticks, Ruby Gold Candlesticks with drops and shades.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate at or near Dholie Talao.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of the Mortgagee, Chinto Ballal Mhaskar, on account and at the risk of Kashew Gharojee Sirdhunker, the Mortgagor, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of December 1869.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, built and erected thereon, situate in and called or known by the name of Dholie Talao outside the Fort of Bombay, on the west side, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, containing by admeasurement 31 thirty-one feet in length, and (13½) thirteen and-half feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Byramjee Bomanjee, on the west by a gutter or passage, and the house of Mr. Pestonjee Tannawalla, on the north by the house of Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the passage and the house of Bolaram Gowlee and Chotem Becbee.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, situate at Withulwady and Khuttouwaddy Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by the instructions of the Mortgagees, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Jewraz Muccoondass, the Mortgagor, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of December 1870, the undermentioned properties :

Firstly.—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises with their appurtenances standing partly on ground of Pension and Tax, and partly on the Fazendaree ground of Bhow Gungadhur, and situate lying and being in Withulwady Street or Lane on the south side thereof in a cart called Sekoindy in the Mandvie Division of the Island of Bombay, admeasuring by recent admeasurement 27 feet in breadth, on the north side thereof, and 34 feet and 9 inches in breadth, on the south side thereof, and 67 feet in length on the east side thereof, and 66 feet and 6 inches in length, on the west side thereof, be the same dimensions little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the adjoining house of Manabai widow of Vussunjee Heergee, deceased, on the west partly by Withulwady Street aforesaid, and partly by the adjoining house of Damodhur Mohunjee, on or towards the north by Withulwady Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south partly by the stable of Mohunjee Anundjee, and partly by the hereditaments hereinafter secondly described; together with all that piece or parcel of ground on which a portion of the said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house stands, admeasuring by ancient admeasurement 36 feet in length, and 24½ feet in breadth, and of which the ancient boundaries were on the east the house of Dona Damodhurjee, on the west the house of Shapoorjee Jeevunjee, on the north the house of Bhawoo Luximon, and on the south by the house of Jeevun Havidar, which said piece of ground is numbered 121 in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises thereon, standing consisting of two apartments, covered with tiles, situate, lying and being in the cart called Sekoindy in Weaver Street, otherwise called Khutterwady Lane, behind Withulwady Street on the north side thereof in the Mandvie Division of the Island of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 51 feet, 8 inches in length on the east side, and 51 feet 6 inches in length on the west side, and 23 feet 1 inch in breadth, on the north side, and 21 feet 6 inches in breadth on the south side, and is numbered 141 in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax, and is bounded on the east by the house and stables formerly of Jiba Navulsha, and now of Munjee Anundjee, on the west partly by the house or chawl of Bhandojee Saibakshad, and partly by the house of Damodhur Mohunjee, on the north by a portion of the hereditaments herein before firstly described, and on the south by Weaver Street, otherwise Khutterwady Lane, aforesaid : all which hereditaments and premises here-in-before firstly and secondly described, contain by recent admeasurement (695) four hundred and eight square yards be the same little more or less, which said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 20 and 36 respectively.

For further particulars, and conditions of sales, reference may be made to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Grey Dhoties.
6 Do. White Mulls.
2 Do. Chunia Cloth.
3 Do. Perambulators.
3 Do. Wood Screws of various size.
30 Dozen Black Cock and Felt Hats.
3 Cases Lascar Scarlet Caps.
A few Reams large size Albanized Papers.
30 Cases Glass Chimneys of various sizes.
2 Cases Plated Ware, consisting of Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, 24 in Salvers, Spoons, and Forks, &c.
A quantity of furniture of a Gentleman consisting of Couches with beds, Chairs, Cupboard round, Washing and Dressing Tables, Screens, a small sailing jolly boat, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned—

3 Cases Handsome Kerosine Oil Table Lamps.

On account of D. D. Suntook—

50 Dozen Quarts Beer.
50 ,, Pint ,,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, consisting of Land and 4 Warehouses built thereon, situate on the Grant Road, opposite the Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises :—

All that piece of ground together with the 4 warehouses, built thereon, situate on the Grant Road opposite the Theatre containing by admeasurement 2,778 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 4 and bounded on the east by the Agiary of Mr. Palonjee Cursetjee Cama, on the west by the vacant ground of Laljee Moolgee, on the north by the Grant Road, and on the south by the vacant ground of Candass Narronjee and Damodher Canjee.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, on the Breach Candy or Palow Road, near Cheera Bazaar.

ON THURSDAY, next the 12th June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Purshotum Janardhun, and Gomteebai, widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee.

Istly.—All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said messuages are assessed under No. 68, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 800 8-9th square yards or thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the public road called the Breach Candy or Palow Road, on the west by a public passage leading to Tarwady cart, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Eduljee and Ruttonjee Rustomjee, and the house of Dadabhoy Jehangeerjee, and on the south by the house of the said Purshotum Janardhanjee, and Gomteebai, widow, secondly described, and which property was formerly and is at present occupied by the said Purshotum Janardhunjee, and Gomteebai, widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee, Rowjee Pandoorang and Pandoorang Rughoba and others.

Secondly.—All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Ass sment under No. 67, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the said Breach Candy or Palow Road, on the west by Tarwady Lane, on the north by the property of Phillips Mavis, and which said property was formerly and is at present occupied by Manockjee, Framjee, Bhowchatwajee Shroff and Sulleman Abookan.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 9th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class Mahogany Grand Square Sympathetic Piano by Soundy and Co. nearly new, a Handsome English-built Barouche by Ness, made to order, a pair of Hand-some Bay Australian Carriage Horses, sets of best English German Silver Carriage Harness, a splendid collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., at No. 49, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a COMMITTEE MEETING held on the 7th instant, the following were elected as OFFICERS of the CLUB for the ENSUING SEASON :—

PRESIDENT :
CHARLES PEILE, Esq.

COMMITTEE :

Capt. TRENCH, 19th N.I.
H. T. BODDAM, Esq., H.A.
J. A. CASSELS, Esq.
R. MURRAY, Esq.
W. HART, Esq.
A. E. PEILE, Esq.
W. F. MARRIOTT, Esq., 83rd Foot.

TREASURER.—J. DYCE NICOL, Esq.
HON. SECRETARY.—W. M. TENNENT, Esq.

Gentlemen wishing to join the Club are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary at Victoria Buildings, Fort.

It is proposed that the PLAYING DAYS of the Club shall be WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY in each week.

The first Game will be played on the ground used last Season on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 5-30 P.M., when sides will be chosen by Messrs. Peile and Tennent.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1873 of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgories, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 2nd day of June 1873, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 367 OF 1872.

THUCKER MUNJEE NURSEY, Hindoo Merchant, residing in Hunooman Gully, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

THUCKER SOONDERDAS NARRONJEE, Hindoo Merchant, residing in Hunooman Gully, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 9th day of April, last, in the above Suit, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above-named Defendant.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, standing on the Fazendaree ground, belonging to Felesbina Amore, widow of the late Joze Marie Amore, situate, lying and being, and in a certain Guri known by the name of Sukwary, in New Hanooman Cross Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Gurl, and north by the properties of the said Felesbina Amore, widow of the said Joze Marie, on or towards the west by the said New Hunooman Cross Lane, and on or towards the south side thereof by the public street called Hunooman Street, and which said ground contains by admeasurement about 26 feet in breadth and (24-7) twenty-four feet and 7 inches in length, equal to about seventy square yards, be the same little more or less, and is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and which said property formerly was and is at present occupied by the above-named Defendant Soonderdas Narronjee. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1, 912-12-2 for debt and interest, and the costs of this Suit to be taxed, and further upon the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. upon the money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

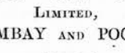
T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th June 1873.

MR. C. TYABJEE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT,



CHEMISTS, &c., TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

Invite attention to the following efficacious

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS :

PEPSINE WINE,

Manufactured with the best and purest English Pepsine. A really useful and agreeable preparation for supplying the deficiencies of Gastric Juice in the Stomach, and thus promoting Digestion.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

PEPSINE LOZENGES,

For purposes as above ; a portable and convenient form.

In Bottles—Rs. 1-8.

DIGESTIVE OR DINNER TABLETS,

Composed of Rhubarb, Carbonate of Soda, Ginger, Cardamoms, and other Stomachic Ingredients, useful in cases of Indigestion, Heartburn, Acidity, &c.

In Bottles—Rs. 1.

ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE,

Much esteemed in Indigestion, Debility of the Stomach, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, &c.

In Bottles—Rs. 2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA,

LABORATORY BYCULLA.

D. S. KEMP & CO., IMPORTERS OF

BAROMETERS,

MERCURIAL AND ANEROID,

For the private residence, for use at sea, and for travelling.

THERMOMETERS

In every variety.

For the drawing-room, the verandah, the bath, the conservatory, the laboratory, the field, and the sick-room.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM.

Either separate, or in pairs, or combined in one instrument.

WET AND DRY BULB.

For the wall, or portable in morocco case.

SPECTACLES.

Of finest BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

For long sight and for short sight.

In delicate steel frames gilt to protect from tarnishing.

Also

In "invisible" steel frames.

EYE GLASSES.

Oxford patter, milled rims.

EYE PRESERVES.

Railway Pattern, with Gauze sides.

Horse-shoe Pattern, with Glass sides Spoon Shape.

Goggles, Gauze sides and Elastic Cords.

The above in Coloured, Neutral, or Smoke Glass.

READING GLASSES.

Of high magnifying power, for aged persons.

RAIN GAUGES,

Adapted for India ; very simple and portable and of guaranteed accuracy.

The above instruments are by Cassella, Troughton and Simms, Pizzala, and other first-class makers, and are guaranteed.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEMBERS of the ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB are informed that, on and after the 16th instant, the ROOMS on the Ground Floor of Taylor's Private Hotel, facing the Fort, will be OPEN for their use.

8th June 1873.

THE Undersigned are now authorised to ACCEPT RISKS on BUILDINGS with their CONTENTS (not being hazardous) in the European part of the Fort and Colaba at greatly REDUCED RATES.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company, and Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The date up to which TENDERS for SUPPLY of METAL and MOORUM for the CURRENT YEAR'S REPAIRS to the Local Fund Roads of the Tanna Collectorate will be received has been extended to the 14th instant.

Forms of Tenders, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna.

FOR SALE, a nearly new PIANO by BROADWOOD, the property of a Gentleman, to be SOLD CHEAP.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information regarding BUYING and SELLING HORSES and CARRIAGES, &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All English men travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Right Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of Completeness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

For preparing Liebig's Milk.

"I am now fully convinced that there is no other preparation that contains such nutritive properties for the rapid production of healthy structure in the child."

(Sd.) JOHN TANNER, M.D.

"This food cannot be too highly estimated.

(Sd.) R. W. CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

"Gratitude for the restoration of my child demands that I should add my testimony to the great value of the food you prepare."

(Sd.) THOS. ROBINSON, M.D.

Rs. 1 AND Rs. 2 PER BOTTLE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIALITY.

CARR BROTHERS'

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

INVERNESS CAPES

AND

OVERCOATS,

ALL SILK AND REVERSIBLE,

ery light and durable made, and cut expressly to *our own order.*

CONSTITUENTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT THESE GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO., (LATE BULL & Co.)

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILORS,

CORNER OF MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a large case of NEW GOODS, comprising :—

FINE BLUE SERGE, for Suits.
ROYAL NAVY FLANNEL, for Suits.
NEW TIES, } All neat Patterns.
NEW SCARVES, }
NEW SHAPED COLLARS.
STUDS IN SETS OR SINGLE.
SOLITAIRES, LINKS, PUGGREES
MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS.
FANCY TWEEDS, &c., &c.

They have also on hand a large selection of WALKING STICKS, all natural Handles.

THORPE & CO.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Tow Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Portland Cement in Casks, William Levett & Co.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SEWING MACHINES ! SEWING MACHINES !! SEWING MACHINES !!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 7TH JUNE 1873.

SATURDAY in sterling exchange, there is no alteration in rates for opinion business for this mail.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .... 1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documen's, do. .... 1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .... 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10 11/16.
Credit do. .... 1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do. .... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .... 1s. 1¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight .... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand .... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110¾ to 111
Four & half per cent. 105¼
Four per cent. ... ...103¼ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise .... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ ,,
Do. do. .... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills .... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper .... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107¾ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THERE has been little or no enquiry for freight to-day. Wheat has been shipped by steamers at £2-5-0, and cotton at £2-0-0. By Ships we quote £2-0 0 for cotton and £1-17-1 for seeds.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams .... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls .... £0 15s. 0d. nominal.
Seeds .... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice .... £3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste .... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool .... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre .... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via { Wheat .... £2 5s. 0d.
Suez Canal... { Seeds .... £2 7s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / ,, Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships .... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Bank of Bombay shares continue at higher rates, Spinning and Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	780
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	367½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	231½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
8,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13-10-7	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,090	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,555
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	910
000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	825
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert King Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,550
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,500
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.	2,400
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	7,000
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	660
800	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
220	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	8 0
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	672½
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	469
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,080 xd.
100	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	2,000
100	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,395
5 0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,695
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,075
800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,510
150	2,000	all	100p.s	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balla Mills	1,070
2,500	1,000	all	40p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,195
90	1,000	all	10 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
800	2,500	all	50p.s	Oriental	3,100
900	2,500	2,400	16p.s	Royal	2,225
500	1,000		...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	1½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	103
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	23
2,000	500	all	15 ps.	Preacher & Co	385
2,000	25	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed quiet but steady without any quotable change in prices. As the S. W. monsoon has now set in, the buyers of such districts as are not reached by rail have altogether ceased to buy, and consequently the demand for the interior has on the whole become very poor. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 11 0
450 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, at ,, 4 13 0
600 ,, ,, ,, fine 40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,, at ,, 6 2 0
4,000 ,, White Mull Stripes 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 2 7 0

COTTON.

The market on Saturday closed quiet without any alteration in values. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on last Saturday :—

25 candies New Bhownugger ......at Rs. 217
100 ,, ,, Dhollera W. S. ......at ,, 199 to 200
75 ,, ,, Verawul ......at ,, 187
25 ,, ,, Bhoree ......at ,, 195
50 ,, ,, Akote F.P.B. ......at ,, 210
50 ,, ,, Khandeish ......at ,, 190
150 ,, ,, Wudwan ......at ,, 202
100 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 202
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 200

YARNS.

7,500 lbs. Mulls No. 30's .... at 10½ as per lb.
3,600 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40's .... at 25¼ ,,

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 3rd May.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	256 11 0	134
Goods	922 7 5	146
Electric Telegraph	3 14 5	0
Total	1,183 0 10	280

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Redewater (s)	Richards	Cardiff, April 25.
8	Beneditto	Cield	Cardiff, Dec. 4.
	Princess Beatrice	Ormston	Sunderland, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Red Gauntlet (s)	Mann	Liverpool.
	Morning Star	Hastings	Bremerhaven.
	Trevanion	Wheatley	Havre.
	Corrina (s)	Dryden	Liverpool.
	Burmah (s)	Gavin	Kurrachee.
	Muriel (s)	Steel	Liverpool.
8	Juno (s)	Lazarich	Trieste, &c.

The ship Iron Cross, McClelland, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—
Ship Alexandra, to London or Hull.
Ship Contest, to Calcutta.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
June 5 Scindia (s) .... London.

DEPARTURES.
June 5 Lily of Devon .... London.
Southern Queen .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella, s, 117 boxes soaps, Mahomedally Budroodin.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court, 20 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co; 31 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 25 drums linseed oil, Jeewabhoy Heptoola; 10 cases matches, Nuthoobhoy Jeewajee; 148 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 100 casks ale, Merwanjee and Co; 48 cases old tom, Burjorjee Rustomjee; 133 casks ale, E M Settna; 38 cases ale, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co; 70 casks beer, Alsen, Riebe and Co; 50 cases rum, and 50 cases wine, E P Capudia; 10 cases claret and 11 cases still hock, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Elgin, s, 2 casks zinc sheets, Abdool Cadur Budroodin; 75 cases porter, B M Punthuckey; 134 cases wine, C A Ross and Co; 50 barrels tar, and 200 barrels pitch, Razbhoy Hoockabhoy.

Corinna, s, 10 kegs iron revets, M M Mody.

Gresham s, 100 cases brandy, C Browne.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gardner Colby, 100 bales cotton, F Scott & Co.
Andaman, 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
William Woodbury, 1,000 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co.
Centurion, 124 bales cotton, K Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, V Ebram & Co; 250 bales cotton, P Cassels & Co.
Elcano, 68 bales cotton, G Jaygopall; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 150 bales cotton, E Latham & Co; 7,000 bundles coir yarn, M Lalljee.
City of Dublin, 250 bundles linseed, M Lallbhoy; 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Timor, s, 1 bundle skin, G Sigg and Co; 4 bales hemp, A Riebe and Co; 35 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 40 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co; 50 bales wool, H G ngjee.
Cella, s, 80 bales cotton, M Huruckchund; 220 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 150 bales cotton, M Manuckjee and Co; 11 bales wool, S Tyebjee and Co; 53 bales cotton, K Mooljee; 17 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy 50 bales cotton, J Tricom.
Elgin s, 10 chests opioum, Owen and Okell.
Sandrigham, 1,200 bundles linseed, G Murput.
Golconda, s, 50 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 19 bags nuxvomica, and 6 cases dry ginger, H H H Adom.

FOR GENOA.

Juno, s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno, s, 100 bales cotton V Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno, s, 9 bales skins, G Sigg & Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 8th June, 11-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south, thermometer 77.

CARWAR, 8th June, 7-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·80, rainfall 3 inches 75 cents.

MANGALORE, 8th June, 9-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·65, rainfall 4 inches 25 cents.

VINGORLA, 8th June, 4-50 P.M.—Weather reiny, wind south-west high, thermometer 83, rainfall 1 inch 21 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 7th June, 6-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th June, 2-23 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 7th June, 5-47 P.M.; via Turkey, 6th June, 5-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Farquharson, Captain, 4th Bengal Goorkhas, to join, from England.
Leacock, Captain and Adjutant, 21st N. I., from leave, from Matheran.
Thacker, Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Khundalla.

JUNE 7.

Evatt, Surgeon, 25th King's Own, from leave, from England.
Tanner, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mussoorie.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Grant, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Deesa.
Yates, Captain, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to join, to Saugor.
Raikes, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to join, to Burmah.
Evatt, Surgeon, 25th King's Own, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 7.)

The Rev. W D Cowley, M A, Chaplain of Moradabad, furlough to Europe for nineteen months, with effect from the 1st June 1873, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Under Section 37, of Act X. of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure),—

To be Magistrates of the First Class,—
Mr R G Hardy and Mr W Crooke.

To be Magistrates of the Second Class,—
Mr J W Muir, Mr J W Harris, Mr C W Whish, Mr E Stack, Mr D F Addies, Mr A W Cruickshank, Mr T Stoker, Mr H M Bird, and Mr J Macpherson.

Mr W R N James, and Capt C R Mathews (on deputation), to be Asst Commrs of the 2nd class, on salaries of Rs. 700 each per mensem.

Mr R H Story and Mr J V Sturt, to be Asst Commrs of the 3rd class, on a salary of Rs. 400 each, rising to Rs. 500 per mensem.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	June 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 16	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5 P.M. At 5 P.M.
Friday .... June 13 Friday .... June 20

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M. At 4-30 P.M.
Monday .... June 16 Monday .... June 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday .... June 28

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion :—

REGULAR MAILS. SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Friday .... June 27 Friday .... June 13

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Noon. Noon.
Saturday .... June 14 Saturday .... June 28
Saturday .... ,, 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Noon. Noon.
Wednesday .... June 11 Wednesday .... June 25
Wednesday .... ,, 18

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st May and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 12 noon ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 8-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HUSON—June 4th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Arthur Huson, Esq., of a son.
LAYBOURN—May 31st, at Stonehouse Hall, Ennore, Madras, the wife of G. B. Laybourn, Esq., of a son.
WATTS—June 3rd, at Mynpoory, the wife of Charles W. Watts' Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHRIST—June 4th, at Calcutta, Emil Christ, of Berlin, aged 25 years.
LITTLER—May 31st, at Delhi, Mrs. Littler, of the Delhi Female Medical Mission.
RADFORD—June 2nd, at Black Town, Madras, Emma, the beloved daughter of Mr. Charles Radford, late Surgeon Major Royal Artillery, aged 15 years and 1 month.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1873.

WE are sorry to hear that in opposition to the views and recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Secretary of State for India has declined to allow a Barrister Senior Magistrate of a Presidency town to be included in section 62 of the Civil Pension Code. This section provides a scale of invalid and retiring pensions for certain "officers 'being Barristers-at-law." The reason for excluding Barrister Senior Magistrates from this section of the Civil Pension Code is because the office need not be held by a Barrister-at-law. The absurdity of the reason given for the decision of the Secretary of State, which, by the way originated in the Calcutta bureau, is so manifest to those who know anything about the official position and duties of Chief Magistrates in the Presidency towns, that we need only refer to the official table of precedence, where it will be found that Chief Magistrates rank with First Judges of Presidency Small Cause Courts, and this, whether such Chief Magistrates are or are not Barristers-at-law. So that the decision of the Secretary of State virtually comes to this. A Chief Magistrate, not being a Barrister-at-law, takes rank with a First Judge of a Presidency Small Cause Court, and so does a Chief Magistrate who is also a Barrister-at-law, and as far as official rank goes there is no difference. But when the same officers are to be provided for in the Civil Pension Code, a Chief Magistrate, not being a Barrister-at-law, is excluded from the benefits of section 62, which refers only to "Officers being Barristers-at-law," and so also is a Chief Magistrate who is also a Barrister-at-law, although the section has been specially adapted for providing for such an officer. There is really nothing in the logic of the Secretary of State that a Chief Magistrate "need not be a Barrister-at-law," and doubtless when the Government of Bombay expressed its opinion to the Government of India that the Office of Chief Magistrate of Police, Bombay, "should be declared one of those offices pro-"vided for under section 62 of the Civil "Pension Code" the local Government knew very well that the Chief Magistrate of Bombay must in all future time either be a Barrister-at-law or must possess all the legal knowledge of a Barrister-at-law. We need not go back to the days of Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. Spens, and Mr. Corfield, to point out that even then when Bombay had scarcely risen to the position of a first class Mofussil station, and when Judges of the High Court were not frequently appealed to against the decisions of the Magistrates, the objections to filling the Office of Chief Magistrate by an officer who was not a Barrister-at-law were painfully manifest. These objections apply more powerfully in the present day when Bombay has become in all judicial and criminal respects, if we may say so, the chief city in India. The Office of Chief Magistrate of Bombay has already suffered in various ways since a Barrister-at-law has presided in that Court. We may instance the Court of Petty Session, in which it was previously required by law that a Barrister should attend once a week, and the emoluments of that official were Rs. 600 per mensem. This sum has been saved to Government since the Chief Magistrate has been a Barrister-at-law. At the same time the salary of the Barrister Chief Magistrate has been reduced to the extent of Rs. 500 per mensem, so that virtually Government are saving Rs. 1,100 a month by substituting a Barrister Magistrate for one who could not be so well qualified to discharge the duties of the office. A third point requiring notice, is the direct saving to Government by habitually nominating the Chief Magistrate to preside over all Marine Courts of Inquiry. Unless a Barrister Magistrate was available the duty would have to be entrusted to a specially paid and specially qualified officer. It is apparent, therefore, that besides securing legal efficiency in the Office of Chief Magistrate Government have been considerable pecuniary gainers by securing the services of a Barrister-at-law. There are many public offices in which the work has necessarily increased during the last few years, and the Fort Police Office is decidedly one of these. But in some respects the office of Chief Magistrate is more onerous than that of other offices; there is not only direct responsibility to the public, to Government, and the High Court—perhaps we may also add the Press and the Bar—but the work must be done personally by long sitting, much patience, and a cool judicial mind. Unlike the High Court and the Small Cause Court, the Police Court knows no holidays. The Chief Magistrate is also in some instances the legal adviser of the other Magistrates.

And as if all this was not enough for one man, a Barrister-at-law filling the office on a reduced salary, the House of Correction, the Government Workhouse, and the Lunatic Asylum lay claim to the services of this officer as President of the Committees of the two former, and visitor of the latter. We will venture to say that there is no other office in Bombay, the salary of which approximates to that of Chief Magistrate, where the duties and responsibilities are at all equivalent. When, therefore, the Government of Bombay requested the Government of India to place the Senior Magistrate under section 62 of the Civil Pension Code, they did so under a full knowledge of the circumstances connected with the office. In arriving at an adverse decision, and excluding the Chief Magistrate from section 62, merely because the office "need not be held by a "Barrister-at-law" the Supreme Government must surely have forgotten what the Bombay Government so well knew, or what is more probable, they were unaware of the merits of the case which they were called upon to elucidate and place before the Secretary of State. And in the absence of a full and correct knowledge about the Bombay Chief Magistracy the idea was entertained that an office which may be held by an officer not being a Barrister-at-law, was not entitled to the privileges of section 62 of the Civil Pension Code, even when held by an officer who is a Barrister-at-law. It was apparently forgotten that the claim to the privileges of section 62 could only be made by officers who were Barristers-at-law, and that by excluding a Barrister Chief Magistrate from that section the office was virtually degraded. And more especially is this done when as regards the Chief Magistracy of Bombay the selection is made chiefly if not solely on the grounds of the undoubted legal qualifications of the incumbent.

If the Secretary of State was in this instance set wrong by the Government of India, we cannot wonder that the final decision of the Duke of Argyll should be adverse to the claims of the Chief Magistrate, and a further fuller reference home seems desirable. It would appear very strange indeed that the hardest worked and worst paid of all the officers of Government who are Barristers-at-law, should be deprived of the advantages which undoubtedly belong to his rank and office, and that this should be done by a special resolution backed up by the plausible argument that although an officer is selected for an office because of his legal qualifications for that office, yet if it is not illegal to fill the office by an unqualified officer, therefore the specially selected and specially qualified officer has no claim to be regarded as entitled to a place in the Pension Code provided for such specially qualified officers. The logic, both of reason and facts, is opposed to the decision of the Secretary of State, and we are sure that the Government of Bombay will see that justice is done for the sake of the office if for no other reason.

We have taken up this case of the Chief Magistrate of Bombay without a shadow of personal influence, and the proof of this may be found in the history of the present incumbent. It is most improbable that our worthy Chief Magistrate will ever trouble the Government for a pension. Entering office late in life it is unlikely that he will ever urge a personal claim for pension. But it is most undesirable that the Chief Magistrate of Bombay should appear even in the Civil Pension Code as beneath those officers with whom he holds corresponding official and social rank. If a Chief Magistrate is a Barrister-at-law holding official rank with a First Judge of a Presidency Small Cause Court, who must be a Barrister-at-law, it is pure straw-splitting to urge an official difference in old age which had no existence during the tenure of office. The case is made infinitely worse when it is known that the Magistrate must in the regular course of duty be worn out and spent long before the Small Cause Court Judge who can find his reward in section 62 of the Civil Pension Code.

A CORRESPONDENT a short time ago enquired feelingly after the Bombay Police Act, which appears to have miscarried. Where is it indeed? Where are the Mofussil Municipalities and the Wuttundars' Acts, the Bill for regulating burning and burial grounds, and other promising or promised legislative enactments? The Bombay Government cannot be reproached with over-legislation. It evidently agrees with the Hon'ble Chief Secretary, who, in his place in the Supreme Council, suggested that the country wanted rest. We are not disposed to quarrel with the suggestion; but if hon'ble members so much resemble the country that they also stand in need of repose for an indefinite time, we really think they should go and enjoy it in their native land. We would not grudge repose to men who have spent many years working hard in a temperature far above the 86 degrees which made the late Governor feel queer all over, as our Cousins say, when he spoke of his labours; but they should remember that they draw very large salaries, and that in these days of financial economy, if they, feeling themselves superfluous, would abolish themselves, they would be doing the State "some service," and the people would be more likely at any rate "to know it" than they are at present, when the principal figure the Council make is that which is represented by the amount of their salaries in the budget estimates. Strict seniority has of late years become so much the rule in the Civil Service that the highest places are beginning to be looked on as the rewards of old age, pleasant retreats for men who have borne the burden and heat of the day. Some slight activity was shown two years ago when means had to be devised to meet the deficit created by the decentralization policy, and again, "fanned," as Sir Richard Temple once prettily put it, "by the breezes of "public opinion," the Council kept awake sufficiently long to pass the very unpopular Municipal Bill. Lately, however, it has been determined to leave all taxation to be paid by Bapoo, who like the eels is used to being skinned and won't make an absurd fuss about the process, and the Commissioners whose business it is to assess the taxation are "Monarchs of all they survey," and allowed to do pretty much as they like, provided they bring enough money to the treasury: thus the Council has relapsed into its normal state of torpor. We have no particular quarrel with the present Government. One member of Council is at any rate so new that he cannot possibly take these remarks as meant for himself. We believe both he and his colleague are remarkable rather for application to business than for brilliancy of intellect; but it is to the former qualification that we look for a satisfactory answer to our appeal. They have certainly both attained their present position by their *staying* powers, but the race has ceased to be to the swift, and the respectable mediocrity of most of the men whose length of service made them possible candidates for the appointments justifies the selection of the two who had the advantage of a year or two extra experience, and whose place in the civil list gave them, *cæteris paribus*, the prior claim. They are both, after all, comparatively young men, to be at the head of affairs in any country but India, and we hope they will set-to speedily and attack the well-stocked pigeon-holes of their predecessors, who might have their statues cast sitting in easy-chairs and placed in the Town Hall labelled Indifference and Procrastination; a central figure might be placed in the midst with his thumbs in the arm-holes of his waist-coat and similarly marked Extravagance or Want of Principle, and the whole group would give posterity a fair idea of a late Government. But our only object in alluding to them is to hold them up as warnings to their successors. We are sure that the chairs to which the new members have succeeded must invite sleep; the traditions of the office—if Members of Council have an office—must be very much against anything like good, wholesome work. Again, the temptation to limit their work to merely criticising subordinates in Government Resolutions must be overwhelming. Like parsons in the pulpit they cannot be answered and can disperse their little sermons among a congregation who are bound to listen with the same decorous appearance of respect that the better behaved among us observe in church—yes, preaching sermons which sharp under-secretaries drawn up into form must be very seductive work, infinitely pleasanter than a Bishop's.

There are no great subjects which invite our legislative attention. The question of the indebtedness of the ryot involves an examination of the whole of our judicial and fiscal system, and is one which must be dealt with by the Supreme Government, we hope at an early date. No startling innovations or reforms are, we believe, needed. It is rather towards putting our present system of administration on a sound basis, codifying the innumerable Government Resolutions, so to speak, that the energies of hon. members require to be directed to. While the Council has slept the world has gone on moving. Crimes are committed in Bombay for which punishment can only be awarded by moving the huge machinery of the High Court; towns are increasing in size, and smells upcountry, and there are no proper means provided for keeping them in order; officers have been endeavouring to use that moral influence which, no longer backed by power to enforce their persuasions, is daily becoming weaker to induce the people to keep the village servants from starvation or to get them to set apart special sites for burning or burying dead bodies—for the people will go on dying, whether they can be buried decently or not. Yet the only sign the people have had that the Bombay Government and Council is not an extinct machinery has been the happily decayed non-agricultural cess, and in some districts the doubling of the land revenue. Administration is fast becoming an extinct science in India where it once flourished and perhaps more nearly reached perfection than it has attained in modern times. Strong rulers made their own laws and saw that the people kept them. Now the making of laws is confined to three elderly gentlemen, who pass their time wherever the climate for the time being is the most suitable for the health of themselves and their wives and daughters. No wonder they are afraid to legislate, trusting as they must for their information to the reports of men whom they know to be often of biassed views or indifferent ability, or to the memory of a somewhat distant past. To Mr. Rogers, at any rate, this last remark does not apply. He must know the weak points of our administration and should be able to remedy them. Englishmen have a strange superstitious veneration for a law if called an Act or a Statute! When provinces were non-regulation a Commissioner would knock you off half a dozen orders before breakfast, which were just as much laws as those the more cumbrously-formed Governments of the present day enact, that is, they were equally binding. We have no doubt much of this legislation would not bear too close a scrutiny, but *est modus in rebus*, and it is better to pass a few bad laws with several good ones than to leave things entirely to chance. The superstition we allude to was recently strangely exemplified. It was suddenly discovered that under an old law Government were entitled to take cash instead of security bonds as security from public servants. A circular was at once issued that all public servants holding certain appointments should deposit certain fixed sums in the treasury. Later, on its being represented that these would inevitably have to be borrowed, and that the order was equivalent to fining those to whom it was applied in a large proportion of their pay, it was cancelled's Government taking great credit to itself for its leniency in not enforcing "rights "it was entitled to by law." In other words, a rule made forty years ago and never acted on was found to be practically absurd, and Government, instead of repealing it with an apology for not having done so before, holds itself up as a pattern of high principled self-control because it does not enforce a cruel law of its own making, which is only binding because and so long as it chooses to make it so.

We trust, then, that after the holiday to the hills, which we rather envy than grudge them, the Governor in Council will have a faithful legislative session. The elder Mirabeau said that everybody obtained his money in one of three ways—by work, begging, or stealing. The last Government with which Bombay was afflicted certainly did not obtain its pay by either of the first two methods. The members of it are gone, and as we said, we say of them when they were here, and it is perhaps unnecessary hold them up to further scorn, however well-merited. We are prepared to bury the war-hatchet and begin an entirely new campaign with the renovated government of Sir Philip Wodehouse. One more reason for our writing this article. How is journalism to go on—and we all know members of Government are as fond of their daily paper as other people—if we have no Acts of Government, no legislative debates or administrative reforms to criticise? Like Iago we are nothing if not critical. We often envy English newspaper writers their over-overwhelming stock of subjects. What with foreign telegrams, Parliamentary debates, and a standing dish of personally unpopular ministers, they have always something to write about. We are perpetually forced back on standard subjects and consequently never-ending discussions. We have not had a debate worth the name since last monsoon. With the income-tax and the consequent budget discussion much of our occupation went. Since Mr. Crawford and Mr. Hope we have had Municipal Commissioners who are models of discretion, and our Health Officer, who afforded us occasional sport, imitates his patron in doing very little but draw the pay of his numerous appointments, which he may fairly retort is quite enough for one man to do. Are we to be reduced to relying on the good nature of up-country contributors for details of horrid murders or less revolting but more startling descriptions of fruits forts and six-legged buffaloes? We shall be driven after the manner of a contemporary to the politics of another world; but we have not the same horror of "permanent "settlement" that distinguished him, and we cannot promise to make things pleasant for our readers. We are beginning to understand his criticism of the Bishop. He is the only public man who gives active signs of life by speech. We always thought it shocking bad taste, but begin to see there was some excuse for it.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THERE could not be a better or a worse example of the slovenly legislation which is one of the traditionary failings of the Bombay Government than the celebrated Khote case of Rutnagherry. Without any examination into the tenure of these Khotes and of the cultivators under them, a couple of sections were inserted into the Survey Act (I. of 1865), giving Government almost unlimited power to effect a complete revolution in the relations of landlord and tenant of those districts. The result has been not so much a special land-tax on the Khotes, as a contemporary seems to infer, but to take property from one set of persons to give it to another. There should have been a special enquiry made into these tenures, which are evidently not so simple, as is generally supposed, and they should have been then defined and confirmed by legislation if necessary. The Survey Act was assuredly passed to suit the conditions of a country where the ryotwari tenure prevailed. The Khotes' tenure is, we admit, a subject we do not pretend to be able to give a very valuable opinion about, but we believe that, originally farmers of revenue, long prescriptive has given them the rights of landlords. Something in the nature of the Irish Land Act would, as it seems to us, have met the necessities of the case; but careful enquiry and legislation were necessary, and we hope it is not too late for Government to begin to grapple with the subject afresh.

The Survey Officers have meanwhile been placed in a very unpleasant position. They have been required to work under conditions wholly different from any they had previously experienced. Necessary information was withheld from them, and they had been looked upon as intruders instead of meeting with the grateful assistance that the pioneers of the Bombay Survey received from the people among whom they commenced their enquiries in the Deccan. We do not quite understand the grounds on which the *Times of India* blames them so unreservedly; but if their labours have not met with the success they have attained in districts where everything was smooth, it is only what might have been expected. If the enquiry had been commenced some years ago, and the Survey operations carried on before the Khotes had been greatly alarmed by the summary method in which their rights were treated in the obnoxious sections inserted in the Survey Act, we are sure that the department would have been found equal to the occasion, and firm ground for legislating on been reached, while the Government would have been saved much expense and more odium. It is a very inconvenient as well as a very expensive method for Government to conduct an enquiry to have it done in one of its own courts where it is made defendant in a civil suit.

If Government can retire with dignity and repair the false step by well considered legislation which will put the several relations of Government, Khote, and cultivator on an equal footing, and one more satisfactory to all parties, we hope that it will be done. There can be little doubt that a mistake has been made, and we hope there is no real reluctance on the part of the authorities to repair it. We join in our contemporary's request for a commission without committing ourselves to an opinion as to the propriety of placing the gentleman named by him at the head of it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION.

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

Latest advices report that all the detachments of the Khivan Expedition are progressing satisfactorily except the Caspian detachment, which owing to the heat and drought has been compelled to return to Krasnovodsk.

The capture of Irun by the Carlists has been reported, but since contradicted.

There has been severe fighting between the troops and insurgents in Cuba.

The Shah of Persia left Berlin to-day for Essen and Wiesbaden.

America will pay in September twenty millions in bonds, chiefly held to prevent any disturbance in exchange by payment of the Geneva award.

OBITUARY.—The Archbishop of Utrecht; Prince Adalbert of Prussia.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE.

The British Exports during May amount to £22,607,802 and the Imports to £34,339,206.

The Czar has left Vienna.

PARIS, 6TH JUNE.

France intends abolishing the surtax on foreign shipping.

A circular note from the Duc de Broglie to the French representatives abroad declares the home policy to be moderate and the foreign policy pacific. Government is vigorously opposing the revolutionary party without attacking existing institutions. The Assembly will decide on the future form of government.

Prince Napoleon has arrived in Paris, the Bonapartists express dissatisfaction thereat.

The Emperor of Germany continues unwell.

OBITUARY.—Signor Rattazzi.

PARIS, 7TH JUNE.

The Bank of France paid to Government on Thursday last fifty millions in gold, being the first instalment of the advance of 200 millions, the remaining three instalments are payable on the 5th July, 5th August, and 5th September.

MADRID, 7TH JUNE.

Senor Velarde, the Commander of Catalonia, has resigned and fled, the troops having mutinied.

The Cortes have passed a resolution favouring the proclamation of a federal democratic republic, and have entrusted Senor Pi Margall with the formation of a new Ministry.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton... 43,000 bales.
,, ,, Imports of Cotton. 58,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton .... 835,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports of Surats. 27,000 ,,
,, ,, Sales of Surats ... 10,000 ,,
,, Stock of Surats .... 266,000 ,,

The official report states that Surats are comparatively neglected except medium grades of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera which are in fair demand, higher qualities very freely offered, owing to abundant supply of American and only limited request.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but firm. Surats quiet, and the London Cotton Market closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅜d.
The Manchester Market closed owing to holidays.
7lbs. Shirtings .... 8s. 1½d.
8¼lbs. do. .... 9s. 7½d.
40's Mule Twist .... 1s. 1¼d.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and heavy.
Fair Dhollera 6⅜d.

ALEXANDRIA, 6TH JUNE.

The following vessels have passed on the 4th instant through the Suez Canal :—
Outward bound—European.
Homeward bound—Sumatra and Walamo.

SYUD NOOR MAHOMED SHAH has arrived at Peshawur. Captain Upperton accompanies him to Simla.

THE researches of Mr. Mark Fryer for coal in Moulmein are said to be likely to turn out successful.

THE ball given at Rangoon by the Hon'ble Mr. Eden in honour of the Queen's birthday is spoken of as being a great success.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay on Saturday states that there were heavy rains at Matheran on Friday, and "everybody was leaving the hill."

WE hear from Simla that the health of Lord Napier is so far improved that he is able to go into Simla from Mashobra every day to attend his office.

MR. APPAROW MOODELLAR, a Pegu pony merchant in Madras, challenges anybody in Madras to run or trot a pair of ponies against a pair that he will produce at the next race meeting.

THE Burmese must think they have got a very fatherly police, for the Rangoonites are at present believing that the Commissioner of Police has interdicted the sale of mangoes owing to the prevalence of sickness.

AFTER a meeting of Council, at which the British representative was present, the Ameer of Cabul has, according to the Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, ordered three battalions with ammunition to march for Turkistan without delay.

THE tender of the engine of the train that was taking the English mail to Calcutta broke an axle a few miles from Bhosawul, causing a delay of about two hours to the mails. It was very fortunate nothing serious happened beyond the tender getting off the line.

THE *Indian Mirror* suggests that winners of prizes in the Indian Derby sweeps should at once give the money to charitable institutions. Doubtless they will just do this; for "charity begins at home," and they may easily suppose themselves "an institution."

IT appears that the Editor of the *Courrier de l'Inde Francaise* has done at last what he should have done at first, and has expiated his defiance of the Cuddalore Collector's summons to register his paper by paying a fine of Rs. 25. This gentleman's self-imposed martyrdoms are becoming a little wearisome.

A SOMEWHAT novel application was made to the Rangoon Small Cause Court Judge on Thursday week last, *viz.* to commit no less a person than the Collector of Customs for contempt of Court. Notice was issued by the Judge to the Collector to make any explanation why he should not be fined for disobedience of the Court's order.

THE Collector of Hydrabad reports that a flight of locusts passed over Hydrabad on the afternoon of the 27th. the direction being from north-west to south-east. No damage has apparently been done, as they did not alight. The Collector of Kurrachee also writes on the subject, and says he regrets to report that a very heavy flight of locusts visited the town of Kotree on the 25th instant, coming from the Hydrabad side of the river.

AT the half-yearly meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. C. Murray, who has been re-elected president, with Mr. H. H Sutherland as vice-president, stated the somewhat surprising fact that the proportion of English to country-made cloth used in northern India is as 60 to 40. He quoted the authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, which has supplied the Chamber with elaborate statistics on the subject.

THE last English mail has brought news of the death of Mr. P. E. Bendir, formerly of Bombay, the liquidator general of various winding-up "financials." The deceased committed suicide by taking a large dose of opium. He had been in monetary difficulties for months—having failed to remit, as agent to the liquidators of the Alliance Financial Corporation and other companies, large sums of monies recovered by him on account of calls from contributories residing in the United Kingdom.

THE ground-nut is attracting attention in Madras as an article of food for horses and cattle. It costs (in Madras) Rs. 5-14 a month to feed a pony on gram, but by substituting ground nuts for gram the cost is reduced to Rs. 3-1, and the condition of the pony very much improved! This is not the statement of an amateur experimentalist, but that of the Superintendent of the Madras Farm in an official report, and as such is worth attention. As an instance of what this food will do with cattle, it is stated that a cow which, when purchased, weighed 536 lbs., weighed in four months 679 lbs., and that the yield of milk, which was at first 60 pints per week, increased in twelve weeks to 88. Ground-nut cake costs in Madras Rs. 25 per ton.

THE "Rommany Rye" is very, very angry with us for quoting from other journals paragraphs relative to the tremendously important subject of the editorship of the *Times of India* and its assumed relation to Mr. Laman Blanchard. The old lady—for we become convinced, every day the "Rommany Rye" is published, that there must be an old lady connected with it—has laid past the "Nursery Rhymes" for a time, and has resorted to quotations from the "Pilgrim's Progress," and lest she should abuse us any more through that medium, we hasten to print the annexure from the *Indian Daily News* :—"In reference to the paragraph which has been going the round of the papers as to the position of Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard on the staff of the *Times of India*, we have every reason to believe that he will occupy the position of Sub-Editor, not Editor, of that paper."

"OUR PAPER" is responsible for the following extraordinary paragraph :—"A correspondent informs us of a *lusus naturæ*. A native woman in the depot lines gave birth a few days ago to a child with two horns on the head, cloven feet and a red mark on the forehead resembling the moon! The men residing in the vicinity when they heard of this singular phenomenon marvelled exceedingly, and proceeded to the house where the infant lay. There they saw it in reality; it was no vision conjured up by their brains or engendered by the recent hot atmosphere. Whence, they exclaimed, had it come or sprung? Risen out of the earth, or dropped down from heaven? They looked towards the sky and interrogated the clouds, but received no response. A discordant shriek from the infant —*Amah* (Ma! Ma!) and the squalling of some hungry cats, caused the wondering crowd to skedaddle!"

IN September 1870, Mr. Hopkins, the Vice-Chairman of the Serampore Municipality, ordered a burning ghaut to be closed, on the ground that the practice of burning dead bodies in the locality was injurious to the health of the neighbourhood. The order was enforced, the protests of the inhabitants notwithstanding. Babu Brindabun Chunder Roy and others brought an action against the Municipal Commissioners. The suit was dismissed by the Moonsiff and the Additional Judge of Hooghly. But on appeal to the High Court, before Mr. Justice Markby and Mr. Justice Birch, the original decision was reversed, and the action of the Vice-Chairman was declared illegal. Mr. Justice Birch held that "burning grounds must, according to the custom of the country, be allowed. Municipal Commissioners have full powers to ensure that they are kept in proper condition, but they are not authorised to close them except under the circumstances set forth in section 79, Act III. of 1864. I consider that the defendant has exceeded his statutory powers in acting as he has done, and I concur with my learned colleague in holding that the burning ground was illegally closed, and that the illegal order must be declared null and void."

THE *Englishman* says—Mr. Knight, the new Assistant Secretary in the Bengal Office, announces in the last number of the *Indian Economist* that the journal will be edited by him in

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Calcutta upon the close of the present volume in July; and that he will remodel it, so as "to make the paper an open organ for the discussion of matters concerning the administration of the country." The phrase "an *open* organ" is somewhat vague. If there be any point at all in it, we presume Mr. Knight means to imply that articles condemning the policy of the Bengal Government will be admitted as freely as articles in favour of that policy. This will be delightful: we may once more have the pleasure of reading a paper edited in the Secretariat "intelligently criticising" the orders of that office. The moral effect, too, as proving incontestably that this is after all a free country, will be prodigious. An arrangement might possibly be made by which the other publications of the Bengal Office might be published monthly; and an amalgamation effected by which a large saving of editorial and other power might be made. The idea appears to be a good one, and is doubtless capable of further development. Mr. Knight prides himself on the titles which he gives to his publications; the following would be a comprehensive and taking one:—"The *Indian Economist*, with which is associated the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Quarterly Civil List*, and the annual report of the *Administration of Bengal*."

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, 25TH MAY.

WELL, I never! Did you ever? Isn't it extraordinary? Such exclamations as these during the last week have been constantly repeated by the good citizens of Sukkur, in reference to a topic of conversation not uncommon in India, viz, the weather. Your correspondent is himself obliged to confess that "he never did," and the oldest inhabitant has been brought near death's door by the incessant questionings of an excited populace, as to whether he ever in his life recollected such weather in May? The fact is that till beyond the middle of the month the temperature was more like that of February, the month of May being notoriously the most trying one of the whole year, as what the natives here term the "*chalis deen*" or (forty days) sets in about the first, and sand storms, typhoons, simoons, &c., rage incessantly for that period. The cause of all this commotion was a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, hail and rain about the beginning of the month, which swept over Sind with great fury, doing considerable damage to the country by uprooting large trees and injuring the crops. However it has knocked off fifteen days of heat from our calendar.

Our community has sustained a loss in the departure of the wife and children of Mr. Neale, town magistrate of Sukkur.

A move in the right direction has been the introduction of Penny Readings, which take place fortnightly. They owe their origin to the Rev. W. J. Ffennell and Mr. Gills, Deputy Collector here. They have proved a great success, as shown by the well filled rooms. Three of these entertainments have come off, each one proving superior to its predecessor. The last one was varied by the introduction of the Christy Minstrels by Messrs. Broome and Lennox, which certainly did them the greatest credit, the songs and dialogue being very well sustained. The song "I'd like to be a Bird," sung by the first-named gentleman, with variations by himself, afforded much amusement and was vociferously encored. Our popular Collector, Colonel Dunsterville, read a very instructive piece (one of the Bentley ballads) which describes the career and distressing end of an old lady guilty of that sadly common failing, more particularly in India, viz, love of scandal. One or two of our fair community were observed to sit uneasily in their chairs and look uncomfortable. Is is to be hoped that so good a lesson will not be lost on them.

Three tigers were for some time in unpleasant proximity; our great shikaree, Mr. Hodgson (Municipal secretary), went out after them, but Master Stripes & Co. avoided a meeting, which they knew would most probably end disastrously to themselves.

SIMLA GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA was visited last Sunday by a flight of locusts; so we may look forward to a good deal of complaining as to the dearness of provisions, a great part of which will of course be put down to the destruction of crops by these voracious creatures. They seemed to come from the direction of Mahassoo, and were probably on their way back to the plains from a marauding expedition into the interior. Simla, however, did not appear to appreciate their friendly visit, and though the welcome it gave them was decidedly warm it was far from hospitable.

A company of wandering musicians, under the imposing title of the "Star Opera Company," have just made their appearance. "Little Minnie," who was here a year or two ago, seems to be their chief attraction. Next week, it is believed, they will give their first performance. The Assembly Rooms promise to emerge from their gloom and sadness this year, and possibly we may have a good many public entertainments in that charming spot. Amateur theatricals, however, seem to be out of fashion. The brilliant amateurs who were here in 1871 have all disappeared. The tragic Mrs. B——l, the sparkling Dr. C——n, the fascinating Capt. F—— G——e, and the all-powerful Mr. P——n, with many other stars of less dazzling a lustre, have

"Glimmered for a moment, and—are gone."

For though they have not all left Simla, yet, as far as theatricals are concerned, they are, to all appearance, quite extinct.

GOVERNMENT STUDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 20th March last the reading public were favoured with an excellent editorial respecting the scarcity of horses in India, and therein you advise the Bombay Government to keep a good stud of stallions. The recommendation is not a bad one, and I hope Sir Philip Wodehouse will not lose sight of it. I am quite sure that it would be a difficult matter in a case of emergency to secure fifty really serviceable horses in Guzerat—a country that was capable, some three quarters of a century ago, of displaying several strong serviceable animals. A startling fact like this ought to be sufficient to stir up the slumbering energies of men who have the power to take action in this very important matter and will not do so. There are, at the present moment, several stallions in this collectorate, and the demand for their services is great, but the mares that are to be found in Guzerat are, generally speaking, blemished, ill made, unsightly creatures, and the stallions are to all intents and purposes broken down racers and charges, &c., and they are incapable of raising a stock of serviceable horses, strong enough for police, cavalry, or artillery purposes. They were, I believe, inspected one and all by the late Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and he disapproved of them, and the matter ended there. I have much pleasure in sending an extract from a communication, written not long ago by one of our leading native merchants to Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, the Collector of this province:—

"You are very anxious to see an improvement in the breed of horses. The subject is one of great national importance, and it makes me glad to find that you take so much trouble in the matter. You have placed stallions at the disposal of the ryot, and a large number of mares belonging to the Ahmedabad collectorate and from other parts are served during the year, and prizes are distributed among owners of good colts and fillies. You will be good enough to admit that some strong mares must be imported into the province, and that the agriculturist must be taught how to make a mare with foal work up to a certain time either in irrigating a field, ploughing land, or carting manure. A native merchant to whom the ryot would occasionally have recourse for assistance might succeed in completing a good work at little cost to Government. It is not necessary for me to mention in this place that it would be easier for a farmer to raise a good stock of horses than for a merchant to do so. Good horses are invaluable to Government and to private individuals. I hope you will excuse me for saying that you are entitled to the thanks of the mercantile and agricultural community for the zeal you have shown in the matter of improving the breed of horses in Guzerat. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the colts in my possession produced by Blackbird (a thorough-bred English horse) have extraordinary powers of endurance. I have taken them 64 miles in 24 hours in saddle and harness alternately, over a sandy country and very bad roads, and during that time gave them intervals of rest which amounted to eight hours, so that the distance was accomplished in 16 hours. So much for good blood and high feeding. It must be remembered that my colts have good bones, and that they are from a Persian Australian, and well-bred country mare. These are the kind of horses that are required by Government for cavalry and artillery purposes, and experience shows satisfactorily that this country is capable of producing them."

I hope to be able in a future letter to show how a good stock of horses may be reared at little cost to Government.

MOFUSSILITE.

Ahmedabad, 6th June.

THE COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF TIGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest (and I feel sure all sportsmen have done the same) the correspondence in your journal with reference to the comparative length of tigers, and I cannot help thinking that "Spherical" has wronged the owner of the "Death-dealing Hollis" in accusing him of "communicating incorrect or vague statements," more especially as the tiger he shot last week at Mahableshwur was his first one, and he cannot be considered to have known much about the measurement of tigers. Many of the best sportsmen we have had, in days gone by, used to skin their tigers first, and when pegged out measure the skin, and it was thus that the 12, 14, and even 15 feet measurements we read of were obtained. I think it is not at all improbable that the owner of the "Death-dealing Hollis" obtained his measurement in this manner, not knowing that the most approved method of measuring a tiger is before his skin is off. I quite agree with "Spherical" that a tiger measuring 10 feet 1 inch in length with his skin on is an unusually long one, and that celebrated writer on tiger shooting, the "Old Forest Ranger," states that "from the examination of not less than 200 to 300 carefully measured, I am statisfied that few tigers exceed 10 feet in length, and that the majority fall short of that limit." The three tigers shot by your correspondent "A. C. G." over 11 feet in length (measured in the approved manner) and the one shot by the late Colonel Nightingale measuring over 12 feet in length must have been monsters. I have seen the skin of Colonel Nightingale's one; it was in the possession of the late Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Matthew Sausse: it was the largest *skin* I ever saw, and I have not the least doubt that his assertion to the effect that this tiger measured (skin on) over 12 feet in length was correct. The owner of the "Death-dealing Hollis" is expected in Bombay to-day, when no doubt he will enlighten us on "the all-absorbing topic," as the "Tatler" has it.

SMOOTHBORE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused the effusion of "Spherical" in your issue of the 5th instant, and cannot for the life of me make out his object in writing——well, really—such utter nonsense. Does he mean to affirm that no tiger can possibly measure eleven feet in length? and that therefore the statement of your Mahableshwur correspondent is incorrect as to the tiger he shot there last Saturday? If so, I am prepared to show, by citing facts, that it is by no means an improbability that the Mahableshwur tiger was an eleven feet one inch and that "Spherical's" *ipse dixit* will never prove that it was not so.

Now, Sir, I think Colonel Rice, who has shot as many if not more tigers than any sportsman in the Bombay Presidency, a far better authority than the tyro "Spherical," and I will quote passages, in support of my opinion, from his celebrated book on "Tiger Shooting in India."

It will be found at page seven of Colonel Rice's book that he and his party (I need not name them, they are far too well known,) killed a tiger measuring eleven feet six inches; at page 48 a man-eating tigress, measuring ten feet and a few inches; at page 50, a tiger eleven feet and eleven inches; at page 56, a tiger a few inches over eleven feet; at page 60, a tiger measuring twelve feet two inches, and stout in proportion; at page 73, a tiger eleven feet six inches and very stout; at page 89, a tiger eleven feet eleven inches, exceedingly stout; at page 116, a tiger eleven feet eight inches, long and very wide; at page 118, a tiger eleven feet nine inches long; at page 147, a tiger eleven feet ten inches long, and he was very stout; at page 176, a very fine stout tiger, in his prime, eleven feet ten inches long; at page 181, a tiger eleven feet six inches long, and extremely stout; at page 186, a very fine beast indeed, measured eleven feet eight inches long; at page 187, a tiger eleven feet ten inches; at page 190, a tigress ten feet six inches; at page 197, a tiger eleven feet seven and half inches; at page 207, a tiger twelve feet seven and half inches long, and was stout in proportion, a perfect monster; at page 210, a tigress ten feet five inches; at page 213, a very large stout beast and measured eleven feet and a half; at page 215, a tiger in full vigour and "plumage," measuring twelve feet 6 inches and three quarters long; and at page 216, a tigres eleven feet one inch. At page 50, Colonel Rice informs his readers, the mode of measuring tigers, which is, as the beast is on the ground, from the end of his nose between the ears to the tip of his tail. There are many other tigers that Colonel Rice mentions to have been shot, but I content myself with the larger ones. "Spherical's" *unusually* long tiger, measuring ten feet one inch, would have made a very poor show beside the ones I have cited from Colonel Rice's book.

Therefore I say, Sir, from the above quotations (and I could quote numberless other instances from other books and authorities) that it is more than probable that the Mahableshwur tiger killed last Saturday was eleven feet in length.

HORATIO.

THE MAHABLESHWUR TIGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"A. C. G." strikes me as being slightly vicious, but by the time he reads this I hope he will have cooled down and will consent to grant me a favour. I want him to tell me—

1st. In what locality were the enormous tigers he alludes to killed?

2nd. Were the lengths measured between perpendiculars or along the curvature of the body?

3rd. Were the measurements taken by himself or natives?

4th. Can he give me any other measurement of the brute's round-head, fore-arm, &c., &c.?

I ask this, not out of idle curiosity, but because I "go in" for Natural History and like to record any authentic matters regarding animals, and some measurements of such wonderful tigers as those killed by "A. C. G." will indeed be a valuable addition to my shikar note book.

"A. C. G." must have read my letter rather carelessly or he would have seen that I did not say "a tiger 11 feet in length is an impossible animal." I say the Mahableshwur tiger "*may* have been nearer 11 feet than 10 feet, but it is strongly improbable," &c., &c., and, if I had added the words "in detail" to the end of the paragraph which I quote, making it read "it is worth doing accurately in detail" I should have better expressed what I wanted to say. I might perhaps have left out the word "incorrect" in the first paragraph with advantage.

Notwithstanding "A. C. G.'s" statement, I cannot help feeling dubious on this subject still, and shall continue so until I get some well authenticated measurements of tigers over 10 feet 6 inches.

I could quote many celebrated sportsmen in support of my views, but perhaps the following from the late Captain Forsyth's beautiful book, "The Highlands of Central India," will suffice. He says—page 276—"I have said that 10 feet 1 inch is the length of an unusually large tiger. The average length from nose to tip of tail is only 9 feet 6 inches for a full grown male and for a tigress about 8 feet 6 inches. The experience of all sportsmen I have met with, whose accuracy I can rely on, is the same; and it will certainly be found, when much greater measurements than this are recorded, that they have either been taken from stretched skins or else in a very careless fashion. The skin of a 10 feet tiger will easily stretch to 13 or 14 feet if required; and if natives are allowed to use the tape, they are certain to throw in a foot or two 'to please master'—master also, no doubt, sometimes pleases himself in a similar manner. A well-known sportsman and writer, whose recorded measurements have done more to extend the size of the tiger than anything else, informed me himself that all his measurements were taken from flat skins. But, the British public demands twelve feet tigers, just as it refuses to accept an Indian landscape without palm trees, so a *suppressio veri* went forth; and not only that, but his picture of a dead tiger being carried into camp was improved by a few feet being added to the length of the beast, while, to make room for it, the most of the bearers were wiped out, leaving about four men only to carry a tiger at least 15 feet long. *Populus vult decipi, &c.*"

I rather think the late Captain Forsyth's experiences were confined to hill tigers, which I have before remarked are notably shorter than plain tigers, but "Young Nimrod" is an acknowledged authority on natural history, and, "A. C. G." should read what he says in his article "The feline race of the Soonderbunds" in the Oriental Sporting Magazine for November 1872.

Jerdon gives the extreme length as 10½ feet.

Blyth as 10 feet 6 inches.

SPHERICAL.

We believe that our correspondent "A. C. G." has left India.—[Ed. *B. G.*]

P. S.—Whether I am arrogant or not is a matter of opinion, and "A. C. G." is entitled to entertain any opinion that he pleases on the subject. I do not write to "*get old sportsmen to recognize*" me "as an authority," but rather to arrive at accurate and truthful facts for my own satisfaction.

The Sonderbund and Terai tigers are supposed to be the largest in India.

S.

Bombay, 6th June.

*** We believe that our correspondent "A. C. G.' has left India.—ED. *B. G.*

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY *White*	*versus*	CALCUTTA. *Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. B to Q's B's 4th.		2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3. P to Q's 4th.		3. P takes P.
4. P to K's 5th.		4. P to Q's 4th.
5. Q takes P.		5. P takes B.
6. Q takes Queen.		6. K takes Q.
7. P takes Kt.		7. P takes P.
8. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		8. B to K's B's 4th.
9. Kt to Q's 4th.		9. B to K's Kt's 3rd.
10. Castles.		10. P to Q's B's 4th.
11. Kt. to Q's Kt's 5th.		11. B takes P.
12. B to K's B's 4th.		12. Kt to Q's 2nd.
13. Kt to Q's R's 3rd.		13. B to Q's 6th.
14. K's R to K's Sqr.		14. Kt to K's th.
15. Q's R to Q's Sqr.		15. K to Q's B's Sqr.
16. B takes Kt.		16. P takes B.
17. R takes P.		17. P to Q's Kt's 3rd.
18. P to Q's Kt's 3rd.		18. P takes P.
19. R takes B.		19. P takes P.
20. Kt to Q's B's 2nd.		20. B to K's Kt's 2nd.
21. R to K's 7th.		21. P to Q's ch.
22. Kt takes Q.		22. B takes Kt.
23. R to Q's B's 7th ch.		

CALCUTTA. *White.*	*versus*	BOMBAY. *Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		2. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.
3. B to Q's B's 4th.		3. B to Q's B's 4th.
4. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		4. P to Q's 3rd.
5. P to Q's 3rd.		5. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
6. B to K's 3rd.		6. B takes B.
7. P takes B.		7. Kt to K's Kt's 5th.
8. Q to K's 2nd.		8. P to Q's R's 3rd.
9. Castles (King's side.)		9. Castles.
10. P to K's R's 3rd.		10. P to K's R's 4th.
11. P takes Kt.		11. P takes P.
12. Kt to K's R's 2nd.		12. Q to K's R's 5th.
13. Q to K's Sqr.		13. Q to K's R's 4th.
14. Q to K's Kt's 3rd.		14. Kt to K's 2nd.
15. R to K's B's 2nd.		15. Kt to K's Kt's 3rd.
16. R to K's B's Sqr.		16. Kt to K's R's Sqr.
17. Kt to Q's 5th.		17. P to K's B's 3rd.
18. Kt to K's 7th.		18. K to K's R's 2nd.
19. R to K's B's 5th.		19. B takes R.
20. R takes B.		20. P to K's Kt's 4th.
21. Q takes Q ch. and mate in seven moves.		21. Q to K's R's 5th.
		22. P takes Q.

"Calcutta to play."

BOMBAY.

A NEW weekly Gujerathee newspaper, the *Deshi Mitra*, has made its appearance at Surat.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Nanabhai Haridas has presented Rs. 50 to the St. Andrew's Library at Surat.

RAIN IN GUJERAT.—During last week there was a good fall of rain in several parts of Gujerat.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Mungulwady commenced yesterday and will last about three or four days.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, proceeded to Poona on Thursday last.

WE hear that Mr. F. C. Constable, barrister-at-law, intends proceeding to Kattywar in order to practice in the courts in that province.

POPULATION OF AHMEDABAD.—The population of the Ahmedabad collectorate ise stimated at 829,737. Of these, 438,759 are males and 390,878 females.

WE learn that Dr. I. B. Lyon, Professor of Chemistry, Grant Medical College, has been ballotted for and duly elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society.

A NEW BARRISTER.—At the High Court on Saturday last, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Sittaram Narayan Pundit was sworn as a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE POPULATION OF SHRAWUKS AT SURAT.—According to the late census taken at Surat, the population of Shrawuk Hindoos of that place is estimated at 4,938: 2,577 males and 2,361 females.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Vinayek Wassodew, Oriental Translator to Government, who had been on leave to Matheran, returned to Bombay last week and resumed charge of his office.

THE POLICE HULK ELPHINSTONE and the iron dredging vessel were hauled out of the Government dock on Saturday last, and the gun-boat Hugh Rose and a barge belonging to the Transport Department hauled in.

LOCAL FUNDS ENGINEER AT SURAT.—We learn that there are eight applications for the post of Local Funds Engineer at Surat. Of the applicants, seven are Europeans, and one is a native, Mr. Pandoorung Balkrishna, Secretary to the Surat Municipality.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Carnac Bunder on the body of one Sumsoodeen. The jury found that death was caused by his having whilst drunk accidentally fallen into the sea at Carnac Bunder whereby he was drowned.

STRIPES.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Oodhowjee Gungajee was charged with stealing ten rupees in cash from the turban of one Babajee Esoo at the Elphinstone Bunder. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

A VAGRANT.—George Thompson, a European vagrant, was charged on Saturday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE DACOITY AT TULUGPORE.—We mentioned the other day that a dacoity was committed on the 26th May in the village of Tulugpore, near Surat, the dacoits looting property of a Bania valued at about Rs. 8,000. Four of the dacoits have been apprehended with property worth about Rs. 1,500 in their possession.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—Parwutteebaee, woman, was charged on Friday, before Mr. Dosabhay Framjee, with having erected a scaffolding in front of her house, situated at Bhundarwada, to put up boards, &c., so as to separate the building from the street, contrary to Act 2 of 1865. She was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.—A Gujeratee paper, in noticing the elevation of Mr. Pinhey to the High Court Bench, alludes to his familiar acquaintance with the Marathee language and Marathee current alphabet, and with native manners, customs, &c., and expects very good results from his nomination to one of the judgeships of the highest tribunal in the Presidency.

THE DEWANSHIP OF THE GAEKWAR.—A native paper observes that if the Government firmly insists on the Gaekwar's appointing an able, honest, and enlightened man to his Dewanship, most of the misrule and oppression now existing at Baroda would at once cease. The writer is sorry to remark that the British Government seems to have been unaccountably insensible to this its very obvious duty.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Joseph Francis Pacheco, a clerk, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Connon with obtaining by false pretences a basket containing mangoes belonging to Dr. DeSouza. The defendant got mangoes for complainant which he had brought up from Goa to him. He undertook to deliver them to Dr. DeSouza, but he did not do so. The magistrate adjourned the case for further evidence till to-day.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—What we have heard called a "combination of European and Parsee talent" will take place this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when Mr. and Mrs. Bennee and Miss May Godfrey will assume the principal characters in a performance of "The Merchant of Venice" by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club. The performance should be of a very interesting description, and doubtless a good house will welcome the players, some of whom are favourites in the European community and others deservedly so in the Parsee community.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.—Arjoona wullud Pandoo was found guilty by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, under Section 338 of the Indian Penal Code, of cutting off the nose of his wife, Bhagoo combe Arjoona, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. After having cut off the nose, the miscreant threw it on the roof of the house, and allowed the crows to dispose of it, adding insult to injury. Notwithstanding, the unfortunate woman, after having been so disfigured and insulted, begged hard of the magistrate not to punish her worthless husband.—*Poona Observer*.

A PORTUGUESE LITERARY SOCIETY.—There is a Society in the Portuguese community called the Society of the Friends of Literature, which has done good service to promote the science of literature, by monthly lectures by different members. The sixth annual general meeting of this useful institution was held on Saturday, evening at the Nuns' School, Cavel, when the Secretary, Mr. Pedro Duarte de Rozario laid on the table a brief account of the past year's operations, which were pronounced to be highly satisfactory. Mr. S. A. Fernandes, of the National Bank of India, then recited with considerable elegance a sonnet composed to suit the occasion. The Reverend Francisco Athaide then gave advice to the young men attached to the Society. The Chairman wound up the proceedings by a discourse. The meeting was well attended by the principal members of the Portuguese community, such as Sir, M. R. de Quadros, Drs. J. G. DaCunha and D'Souza, Revd. Fathers Wyllie, A. Lobo, and M. Faria, and Messrs. J Barretto, A. Brito, Joao Joze de Souza, J. F. Simoes, F. X. Couto, and a large number of ladies. The Town Band was present during the proceedings.

CRICKET.—The return match between the Depot and Telegraph Cricket Clubs came off on Saturday, and resulted in a complete victory for the latter, who beat their opponents by one inning and 26 runs. The Depot were a trifle stronger in their bowling on this occasion, having Marshall in their team; but it was of no use, for the bowling was collared, and the Telegraph had it all their own way. The following are the scores.

DEPOT.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
Ansell, b. Walker	10	b. Clarke	8
Thorpe, b. Walker	1	b. Clarke	4
Corbett, b. Clarke	9	c. Clarke, b. Walker	1
Marshall, b. Clarke	5	b. Walker	1
H. Corkery, b. Clarke	11	not out	15
Cannon, not out	9	c. Adams, b. Clarke	3
Hazlewood, b. Walker	1	b. Walker	0
Springetts.Adams, b. Clarke	0	b. Clarke	4
Sniddon, b. Clarke	6	b. Walker	0
Chapman, b Clarke	0	b. Walker	0
W. Corkery, b. Walker	6	b. Walker	5
Extras	6		1
Total	64	Total	42
			64
		Grand Total	106

TELEGRAPH.

1st Innings.

Clarke, b. W. Corkery	14
Walker, b. Marshall	20
Nagle, run out	3
Craggs, c, H. Corkery, b. Marshall	4
Girlings, c, Ansell, b. Marshall	18
Thorpe, b. W. Corkery	1
Adams, c. and b. Marshall	17
Black, not out	33
Susands, b. W. Corkery	7
White, b. W. Corkery	2
O'Reilly, c. Marshall, b. W. Corkery	0
Extras	13
Total	132

HIGH COURT.—9TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai widow v Premjee Issur and another—Garud.

176-72—Dr Dallas—Sorabjee Pestonjee v Manockjee Nowrojee—In person.

54-72—Tyabjee and Sajan—Jadowbai widow v Premchund Dhurumchund—Dallas and Lynch.

762-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bapoo Visram v Henry Gamble—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

510-72—Hope—Henry Gamble v Haleemabai, widow—No appearance.

514-72—Dallas and Lynch—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee v Moosa Hajee Jooma and others—No appearance.

518-72—In person—Esmail Essack v Rubiabai widow—Mody.

333-72—Tyabjee and Sayni—Nowrojee Muncherjee and others v Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy—Munshi.

50-72—Jefferson and Payne—John Campbell and another v Purshotum Meghjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

705-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancorebai widow v Chimon Lalljee G—Tyabjee and Sayni.

470-72—S. Pandoorung Wishwanath Govindjee v Govind Narayen and others—K. Morojee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

439-72—Ghandibhoy—Rahim Shamjee v Foolbai widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayni (part heard).

422-72—Dallas and Lynch—Tookaram Heerjee v Yeswuntrao Bulwunt—Janardhun } Together.

488-72—Janardhun—Yeswuntrao Bulwunt v Tookaram Heerjee—Dallas and Lynch } Together.

440-72—M H Khan—Rahimoodin bin Sheriff v Ameenabai widow and others.

479-70—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank &c., v Cullianjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee, and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

05-72—Tyabjee and Sayni—Hajee Oosman Hajee, &c, v Narayen Ghella and another—No appearance.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayni—Cumroodin Hyderaily & Co v Hassonbhoy Thavur & Co—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

589-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas and another v Jetaram Badhakerson—Tyabjee and Sayni.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaikally Abdool Cadur and another—Mody.

533-72—P Dinshaw—Shungaree v Hunssa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

535-72—K. Morojee—Bhanjee Zoota and others v Narrandas Thakoordas—Jefferson and Payne.

536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fuzoolla Khaclani v Purmanundas Mathooradas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

537-72—Dallas and Lynch—Cursetjee Dossabhoy v Kerbadjee Hormusjee—Tyabjee and Sayni.

538-72—Shamrao—Sorabjee Hormusjee v Goolbai widow and others—No appearance.

541-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dayal Goculdas and another v Bhugwanjee Dwarkadas and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

545-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Merwanjee Eduljee Chinoy v Khursedbai widow, &c,—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

474-72—Dr Dallas—Lalldas Govurdhundas and others v Jugonnathdas Govurdhundas—Rimington, Hore and Langley, (part heard).

231-71—Shapurjee—Tricumdas Madhowjee v Virjee Jairam—Shamrao.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr Dallas.

199-72—H E Hope—Ganchee Rajub Issub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

342-72—Shapoorjee—Premjee Cupoorchund and another v Rustomjee Byramjee and another.

345-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee

350-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vella Veerjee v Gungaram Naroo.

365-72—Shapoorjee & Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Safoorabai and another—Jefferson and Payne.

381-72—Garud—Toolsidas Dewjee and another] v Visram Wagjee.

594-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hakoobai widow v Luckmidas Damjee and others.

780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v Wittoba Pandoorang—Jefferson and Payne.

241-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v Bapoojee Narayonsett and others—Ghandibhoy, Judge, Rimington, and Leathes.

404-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Sha Govurdhundas Cursondas and another v Esmail Ebrahim.

953-70—Munshi—Chintoba Purshotumjee v Thucker Ruttonjee Lalljee—Tyabjee.

356-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan v Khuttao Ganjee and anothers—Garud.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaluedina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinanath—Mody.

689-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Soonderbai widow v Chutoorbhooj Dewjee—Jefferson and Payne.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

334-72—Leathes and Crawford—Mungesbrao Raghoonath v Fatmabibee widow—Dr Dallas.

108-72—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Khan Mahomed Dhurumsey—Dallas and Lynch.

102-72—Garud—Bhugwandas Munmohundas and others v Munmohundas Davidas and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

In the 3rd Division Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Narron Dhurumsey deceased,—Khunderao—Dewkabai, widow of Dyal Dhurumsey, v Josey Kara Lilladhur—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kalidas Shamjee, deceased,—Radhabai widow—M. H. Khan.

THE Process of printing a book in China is, we learn, somewhat as follows:—Two pages are written by a person, trained to the business, on a sheet of thin paper, divided into columns by black lines, and in the space between the two pages are written the title of the work, and the number of the chapter and page; when the sheet has been printed, it is folded down through this space, so as to bring the title, &c., partly on each page. The sheet, when ready for printing, is pasted face downward on smooth blocks of wood, made usually from the pear or plum tree. As soon as it is dry, the paper is rubbed off with great care, leaving behind an inverted impression of the characters. Another workman now cuts away all the blank spaces by means of a sharp graver, and the block with the characters in high-relief passes to the printer, who performs his work by hand. The two points that he has to be most careful about are, to ink the characters equally with his brush, and to avoid tearing the paper when taking the impression. Proclamations, visiting-cards, &c., are all printed in the same manner. An economical way of printing small hand-bills and advertisements for walls, is to cut the characters in wax instead of wood, but these soon get blurred, and the printing from them is often almost illegible. From a good wooden block some fifteen thousand sheets can be printed; and when the characters have been sharpened up a little, it is possible to obtain eight or ten thousand more impressions.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. CORRINNA, 606 tons, Captain T. Dryden, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool *via* the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,169 bales cotton, 614½ bales wool, and 790½ cwts linseed.

THE SHIP IRON CROSS, 1,508 tons, Captain A. McClelland, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,898 bales cotton, 163 bales wool, 1,547 cwts linseed, 685 cwts coir yarn, and 489 cwts hemp.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. K. Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent and child, Mr. P. G. Scott, and nine deck passengers.

THE s.s. MURIEL, 761 tons, Captain J. E. Steel, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool *via* the Suez Canal with a cargo of 3,741 bales cotton, 355 bales wool, 3,448 cwts. linseed, 758 cwts. galls, 140 cwts. hemp and 141 cwts. coir yarn.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	Height. IN. FT.	JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	Height. IN. FT.
10 36 m	5 9	Monday 9	3 52 m	6 8
10 3 a	3 10		4 30 a	2 8
11 17 m	6 5	Tuesday 10	4 29 m	7 6
10 45 a	4 1		5 13 a	2 9
11 57 m	6 11	Wednesday 11	5 9 m	8 2
11 25 a	4 3		5 53 m	2 11
......	......	Thursday 12	5 48 m	8 5
0 37 a	7 2		6 35 a	3 0
0 8 m	4 5	Friday 13	6 32 m	8 5
1 21 a	7 1		7 21 a	3 2
0 56 m	4 3	Saturday 14	7 18 m	7 8
2 5 a	6 7		8 10 a	3 3
1 51 m	3 9	Sunday 15	8 10 m	6 6
2 52 a	6 2		9 8 a	3 5

Moon—Full, 11th, 2h. 51m. A.M.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

June	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
1 Sunday	0 4	0 4	0 0
2 Monday	2 51	3 74	1 77
3 Tuesday	0 54	0 42	4 47
4 Wednesday	0 0	0 2	0 0
5 Thursday	0 0	0 9	0 0
6 Friday	0 8	0 17	0 17
7 Saturday	0 16	0 11	0 8
Total for the Week	3 33	4 59	6 49
Previously registered	1 15	0 89	0 56
Grand Total	4 48	5 48	7 5

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE foundation-stone of the new Havelock Chapel, Cantonment, Agra, was laid by the Revd. J. Gelson-Gregson, in the afternoon of the 3rd instant, in presence of a large assembly.

THE REV. H. J. MATTHEW has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta as a temporary measure, and the services of the Rev. E. Jacob have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

A FRIGHTFUL MAULING.—The correspondent at Bankura of the *Englishman* writes:—"Some days ago, a native travelling between this and Raniganj was attacked by a bear and two half-grown cubs, and frightfully mauled. When brought to the hospital, he presented one of the most horrible spectacles I ever witnessed or ever wish to. His scalp had been completely torn off, or, literally speaking, drawn over his face; his left eye, laid open, was lying where his cheek out to have been; his lower jaw had been broken in two places, in addition to which his body was fearfully lacerated by the claws of the brutes. Prior to his treatment by Dr. Conrey nothing could be discerned but a shapeless mass of flesh; and although, from last accounts, in a fair way towards recovery, he will doubtless remain an object for life."

ROBBERY OF NINE-HUNDRED RUPEES.—At a little before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a very daring case of robbery from the person, occurred on Radha Bazaar. An elderly European, an Ex-Government official was making some purchases in Radha Bazaar, and it appears that he made rather too broad a display of the currency notes he had on his person, and which he carried in an envelope in the breast pocket of his coat. A native Bengali who had seen the money on him, followed him, and when he stopped at a shop, the native made a grab at the envelope containing the notes, seized them, and quickly ran off with them. The European followed him, and it is supposed the native had managed to pass the notes to some one else, as he had only a few coppers on him when seized. The European states that the amount of the notes stolen is nearly nine-hundred rupees. The numbers of all the notes being known they have been stopped at the Currency Office and Banks, and the prisoner who accused of having snatched them will come before the Police Magistrate this forenoon.—*Englishman*, June 4.

COURT MARTIAL.—Four privates of H. M.'s 17th Regiment, stationed at Lucknow, were tried last month by court-martial, for having, while in liquor, looted a shop, assaulted constables, and fired off guns in the public street, wounding two natives, and endangering the lives of many others. For their respective shares in these proceedings No. 1 was punished with 56 days' imprisonment and 10 shillings fine; Nos. 2 and 3 with a year's imprisonment and 10 shillings fine; No. 4 with a year's imprisonment and a fine of £1. The Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the sentence, makes the following remarks:—"I desire to give every encouragement and facility to well-conducted soldiers to pursue healthy field sports; but those to whom such privilege is given should be carefully warned, by their Commanding Officer, that any abuse of the indulgence will not only bring on them severe punishment, but deprive them of all future hope of being permitted to join in similar amusements. The prisoners have shown themselves unfit to be trusted, and should never again have leave for shooting."

STRANGE ACCIDENT AT MUSSOORIE.—A fatal accident occurred to a jampanee at Jerrapance near Mussoorie the other day in a curious manner. He was cutting grass on land where he was a trespasser, and the owners's son, who was coming home from shooting, called out to him and asked him what he was doing. He at once started off running, and made for a place where the proprietor's son knew there was a steep precipice. The latter called out to the jampanee not to run that way, but the jampanee, either not understanding, or thinking that he would be caught if he turned back, continued his course and disappeared over the precipice. The young man went to the edge, but could see nothing, but thought he heard the sound of some one running away down below. He concluded that the man had managed to scramble down somehow, or at any rate could not be much hurt as he ran away, and so he returned home; but on mentioning that evening to a friend who knew the place what had occurred, the latter declared that no one could have gone down it alive. So they both set off to see if they could find any traces of the jampanee. They went round by another way to the bottom of the precipice, and there found the man lying dead with his head crushed in, and one side of his body terribly bruised and lacerated. The body was made over to his friends the next day. The sound which the young man had heard must apparently have been the jampanee's dying struggles, as it certainly was not caused by his running away, for he died where he first fell.—*Pioneer*.

A BARBAROUS PATHAN ROBBER.—Early in the year the murder of a woman of the town in the city of Lahore was committed under circumstances of great barbarity for the sake of plunder, and was evidently the work of a Pathan. Though great efforts were made, the perpetrator was never discovered. Again on the evening of the 19th April last, when half the population of the city were absent at the fair which was then being held at Shalemar, the house of a woman was entered, she was knocked down and stripped of all her jewels, which were of considerable value and the robber, to secure her gold earings, drew a knife and barbarously cut off both her ears. The unfortunate woman was discovered by the neighbours in an insensible condition and was removed to the Mayo Hospital. On recovering consciousness after some hours, she described her assailant as a Pathan, his description tallied exactly with one of several Pathans, who had already been arrested by the police. These men with several others were taken to the bedside of the injured woman, who promptly and unhesitatingly pointed out one amongst them as the man who had done the deed. After a wonderful recovery, she has just been discharged from hospital and the prisoner, Zaniubdin, a Pathan from the Peshawur district, was this week placed on his trial before Captain Nisbet, Deputy Commissioner, and on evidence, which left no doubt of his guilt, was yesterday sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, the Court stating that the crime fell little short of an attempt to murder. The greatest credit is due to Captain Menzies of the police for his exertions in this case by which in a great measure the conviction was secured. It is not improbable that this crime and the murder at the beginning of the year, under similar circumstances were the work of the same man.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

THE ZANZIBAR SLAVE TRADE.

THE indefensible treaty which Lord Russell made with Zanzibar in the hope of avoiding a greater evil, permitted the import of slaves to that island solely for domestic servitude. The maximum number required for this purpose annually is 1,700, but we know that between 20,000 and 50,000 are landed there every year for re-export. Since the Sultan declared his intention to adhere to this treaty, Sir Bartle Frere did well to inform him that we would not permit slaves to be landed at Zanzibar unless security were given, to four times their value, that each would be used only for domestic purposes. We are amazed to find the "own correspondent" of a Bombay contemporary denouncing this as unjust and inhumane. It is strictly according to treaty, and it is all that our Government can do until it has resolved on the best means for retiring from the present immoral arrangement and stopping the trade, altogether. The orders given to our squadron will undoubtedly increase the sufferings of the slaves already in the hands of their captors, at Kilwa and on the coast, who will sacrifice not a few of them in trying to run the blockade. This is to be deplored but it is inevitable. Meanwhile the traffic has received a blow in Africa itself, for the risk of finding a market cut off is now very serious. This should be the last year of suffering, if England does its duty.—*Friend of India*.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 12TH MAY.

A LETTER from a trader in Bokhara regarding the movements of the Russians, lately received by the Ameer, is enclosed, together with a letter from the correspondent at Tashkurghan.

Abstract translation of letter dated 1st May 1873, from the Correspondent at Tashkurghan.

It is reported that a brigade of the Russian troops has encamped in Kairahkul, 10 leagues to the west of Bokhara, and in compliance with their request, the King forwards bread and other supplies to them from Bokhara.

Abstract translation of a letter (no date) from a trader in Bokhara.

The Russians have arrived with much difficulty from Jezekh to Tampi, 11 leagues from Bokhara. They have written to the King of Bokhara to permit them to proceed *via* Kaghtan and Kara-Kool on the bank of the Oxus, as they can hardly travel further through the desert. The peole of Oorgunj are also collected. Pray that the Mahomedans become victorious. Of the Russian troops ten thousand start in front, and ten thousand are in the rear. Sirdar Abdool Rahman is at Samarkand in a distressed condition, and is not on friendly terms with his servants.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL AND THE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

(*Englishman.*)

WHEN the parallel lines of the Promotion Scheme appeared first in the *Gazette*, we made some remarks on the Lieutenant-Governor's novel method of robbing Peter to pay Paul, and further consideration has confirmed us in the idea that the proposed arrangements are in the highest degree injudicious, and will end in the complete disorganisation of the Judicial Branch of the Service.

And what, in the first place, is the end proposed by His Honor? Simply that the Executive should be better paid than at present: and to secure this desideratum, the Lieutenant-Governor, after going to and fro in the earth like Job's Satan, seeking what to devour, has descended upon the Judges, and, having decided that the Executive shall dance, is determined that the Judicial element shall pay the piper.

Now, in the first place, why is it to be received as an axiom that Magistrates and Collectors in Bengal are paid too little? No doubt, in the North-West Provinces, from which His Honor migrated years ago, these officials get Rs. 2,250 per month, whilst their Bengal brethren get only Rs. 1,916; but is there no difference between their duties? In Bengal the Magistrate-Collector has no settlement duties worthy of the name, and his other work is largely done for him by subordinates. No Magistrate now-a-days tries a criminal charge except as an appeal. No Collector does anything of the detail work of his office. Both as Magistrate and Collector he superintends the work of others, and keeps everything and everybody in proper places. These are important duties, no doubt; but are they not sufficiently remunerated with Rs. 1,916 every month? The Collector of the North-West has constantly-recurring and very onerous settlement duties to perform over and above the ordinary work of office, and settlement duties require the highest degree both of experience and of ability. A new settlement is either a blessing or curse to a district, and its arrangement is very properly left to officers of ability and experience. The extra pay of N. W. Collectors is fairly earned, but what case have the Bengal Collectors made out to enjoy equal emoluments? As a matter of fact, we believe they have never attempted to make out any case at all, and were, indeed, as much surprised as the general public when they read the Gazette, and found this new greatness thrust upon them.

And so the Judges are to be lowered in status and emoluments, to be put down in their own eyes and in the eyes of the community: and all that their juniors in the Civil Service may draw the difference between Rs. 1,916 and Rs. 2,250—an increase that they neither expected, nor, we believe we may say, wanted.

Putting aside the unfairness of the arrangement, it appears to us a blunder also. Men will stand much, the loyalty of a service will keep firm under many temptations; but a pecuniary mulct is of all things the most irritating. As Byron cynically, but not perhaps untruthfully, remarks:—

Run off with a man's wife and he may brook it.
But keep your hand out of his breeches' pocket.

It has been the fashion of late to demand large improvements in our Judicial Departments, and the Judge of five-and-twenty years ago would find his office untenable in these days of investigations, examinations, returns, and what not. The High Court has set itself strenuously to work at improving its subordinate Courts of all grades, and it is an odd way of acknowledging the admitted improvements which have been and are being carried out, to cut down the salaries of those on whom the successful carrying out of the new arrangements depends. District Judges have not too much, as it is, to make their official lines agreeable. Heavy, constant, and very responsible work keeps them perpetually at the desk. For them no pleasant tours through the district at so many rupees' travelling allowance per day: for them no change of air or scene. They sit all day and every day in crowded and ill-ventilated cutcherries, and have nothing to look forward to, except it be the punctual receipt of their present salaries. What must the feelings of such men be when they are coolly told that, in order to increase the pay of the Collector-Magistrate of their districts, an officer perhaps ten years junior to them in the service, they are to be fined so much per month? It is all very well to say that existing incumbents are not effected, but they are effected, and that in dozens of instances. Take, for instance, the case (and there are many such) of a Collector-Magistrate acting as District Judge. He draws, of course, the pay of his substantive appointment, officiating allo wance, the two making up his emoluments to within a few rupees of the full Rs 2,500, the salary of a Zillah Judge as it used to be. Well, he suddenly finds himself what the Lieutenant-Governor calls promoted to the second grade of Judges; in other words, he gets Rs. 1,800, the pay of the new office, plus his old officiating allowance (for he is still allowed to act in the higher grade), or Rs. 160 less than he has been drawing, probably for years! If this be Sir George Campbell's idea of parallel promotion, well may the Judges exclaim, "Save us from our friends!"

We shall be curious to hear the result of the High Court's remonstrances, and for the sake of a very worthy and hard-working body of men we hope that they may be crowned with success. After all, it is a matter of finance only, and possibly some way may be found of increasing the emoluments of the Lieutenant-Governor's pets without inflicting heavy pecuniary damage on others at least equally deserving. Sir George Campbell has never deigned to conceal his dislike for all things judicial, but he will not, it is to be hoped, let his prejudices overcome his sense of justice. He ought to know from experience that every one has not the steadiness of mind or the logical acumen necessary for successful judicial employment, and he should not throw difficulties in the way of those who are working hard and honestly in a very thankless and wearisome office. The very least the Judges of Bengal deserve is to retain their present emoluments; indeed, a great deal might be fairly said in favour of their salaries being increased rather than diminished. But this by the way.

THE FREAKS OF CHINESE SERVANTS.—The following paragraph contains a flattering testimony to the merits of Chinese servants:—You cannot make them understand you entirely; and, in spite of all your teachings, though he may make your kitchen clean as possible for it to be, he will, nevertheless, surprise you some day by washing in the bread pan or drying his head with your damask table linen. He also has his own peculiar manner of doing all things; and he sprinkles the linen he is to iron by taking his mouth full of water and blowing it over the cloth, damping it very evenly. We can stand that even though it be towels and napkins; but we naturally object when he takes a mouthful of pudding sauce and spilters that all over your pudding. Then, too, they have a playful habit of picking up unconsidered trifles and hiding them away, and all the while wearing the most placid smile and innocent look. Besides, they sometimes take a hatchet and chop you up a little, if they think you have money.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

FROM Cabul news from the 13th to the 15th May 1873, inclusive, we take the following interesting extracts:—

Copies of two letters from merchants, lately received by the Ameer from Bokhara about the advance of the Russians, are enclosed.

The Ameer recently received a letter from Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkistan, to the effect that Colonel Said Ahmed Khan, commanding the two Cavalry regiments deputed to Budukshan, has written to him from Kundooz that the Budukshan rebels have made submission to him; that he has written to the Colonel to keep these rebels, pending his arrival, and that he (the Naib) desires to proceed himself to settle the Budukshan matters satisfactorily. His Highness intimated to him in reply that he has already given him full authority in the affairs of Budukshan, and that he can, therefore, act at his own discretion.

A letter from the correspondent at Tashkurghan is enclosed.

Urdu translation of a Hindi letter from Bokhara regarding the movement of the Russians is annexed. That portion of this letter which relates to the conflict between the Russians and the people of Oorgunj has not been yet confirmed by any of the merchants' letters.

Translation of a Hindi letter, dated 21st April 1873, from the Correspondent at Bokhara.

On the 17th April 1873 one thousand Russians troops arrived at Nav-Atta, 15 leagues from Bokhara some say that they will procceed towards Charjoee, and others state that they will start to Oorgunj. The total number of the Russian troops deputed to attack Oorgunj by proceeding *via* Jezekh, Kazli, Jafafarghan, and Temar is eighteen thousand. One thousand troops with fifteen thousand camels laden with corn, &c., were on their way from Temar to Oorgunj, when the Dewan Begi of Oorgunj, who had encamped with the Turkoman robbers on the bank of the river, attacked them at night, and all the Russians and camels were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, with the exception of about fifty persons who ran off towards Temar. The Oorgunjees have proclaimed that a reward of one hundred tillas will be given for the apprehension of each Russian alive, and 50 tillas for bringing the head of every murdered Russian. The Turkomans are, therefore, prowling day and night for such prey.

The Russians have requested the King of Bokhara to assist them in supplying provisions, as their grain supplies, &c., have been plundered by the people of Oorgunj. The King has given orders for the collection of two thousand maunds of barley and three thousand maunds of wheat, and these supplies will probably be despatched to-morrow. It appears that the people of Oorgunj have received encouragement and strength. All the wells on the road have been filled up with dust by order of the Ruler of Oorgunj. The Russians have, therefore, been obliged to excavate wells at each stage one day before their arrival at it.

Abstract translation of letter, dated 25th April 1873, from Moolla Aboo Baks, son of Moolla Hafeez Mahomed Khan.

The Russians are strong enemies and have come with great force. They are now in Astam-tak, thirty leagues from Bokhara, and consist of four thousand real Russians, and seven thousand Kazaks, who have been Russian subjects. They await the arrival of other troops from Kazli, which amount to ten thousand. On their arrival they will proceed with them to Khol Atta, ten leagues from Bokhara, whence there are three roads, one to Charjoee and Karki, the other to Bokhara, and the third to Oorgunj. God knows in what direction they will proceed. The people of Bokhara fear lest they should come against Bokhara, but it appears that the Russians are on friendly terms with the King as he supplies them with grain, camels, &c. Some state that they intend to go to Charjoee and thence to Tukhtapool, but ostensibly they intend to attack Oorgunj. The conduct of these Kafirs is this, that they always falsely express their intention of proceeding to a place quite different from that to which they really go.

For instance, last year they gave out that they would proceed to Oorgunj, but they went and took possession of Almata.

Abstract translation of letter (no date) from a trader in Bokhara.

Five thousand Russians, with some other people, have arrived at a place five or six leages to the upper part of Wardanzai; five or six thousand troops have joined with them from Kazli also, and ten thousand troops have come from Azdarkhan. These ten thousand troops are said to have been opposed on the road by Turkomans, and received great injury at their hands. Some persons are of opinion that all these troops will go to Charjoee, but the truth is this that they will attack Oorgunj. The king of Bokhara has forwarded to them 2,500 maunds of grain, and four or five hundred cows, and two of his agents are waiting on them. They left to-day for Oorgunj. Four hundred Russian officers will come shortly to Bokhara to hold a Council. Abdool Rahman Khan lives in Samarcand in a distressed condition, and no one takes any notice of him.

IMPERIAL CIVILITIES.

No indications of national policy can really be gathered from the fact that one Sovereign is very civil to another, and lights up his capital for him and has dinners and reviews for him. On the occasion of the last French Exhibition the Emperor of the French made a special point of the attendance of the King of Prussia, and seemed as if he could not enjoy the Exhibition unless his pleasure was shared by the conqueror of Sadowa. Subsequent revelations have informed us that this brotherly visit was paid immediately after the host had deferred war, simply because all his best generals had told him his army was not ready, and, after the guests had disappointed the calculations of French diplomacy by declaring that the French could not have an inch of German soil conceded to them. Both host and guest knew that their meeting had no tendency whatever to avert the coming struggle to which they both looked forward. On the other hand, when a Sovereign who is possessed of great personal power, and whose position is such in his country that what he wishes is really attended to simply because he wishes it, cultivates honestly and cordially an alliance, his sympathies may have a real influence on the history of nations. There was a time when the personal sympathies of the late Emperor Napoleon for England kept France, or at least the military and predominant party in France, from a war with England, which would have been most welcome to them. That the Czar honestly loves and reveres his uncle, and thinks that Germany is the best ally he can have, is a fact which very largely contributes to preserve the peace of Europe, and the Germans have already reaped considerable benefit from it. But, as usual, inspired panegyrists try to make too much of their case, and both in Russia and in Germany critics have found that they cannot go quite as far as official enthusiasm would wish them to go. In Germany, for example, a semi-official journal has recorded all the occasions on which the present King of Prussia has in his long life been brought into contact with Russia; and, to read the tale as told in this way, any one would think that Russia had been consulting the convenience of Prussia and promoting its interest without intermission from the date of the battle of Leipsic. It will be only a very young generation of Germans who can believe this, and their elders cannot forget the sad days of humiliation when the nascent aspirations of Prussia towards German unity were rudely crushed by Russia, and a yoke of Russian supremacy was imposed on Prussia which was broken finally, not by the efforts of Germans, but by the victories of the Allies in the Crimean War. In the same way the courtly eulogist of Berlin cannot express his happiness at the stable condition and peaceful proclivities of Russia and Germany without having his fling at the unfortunate States of Western Europe. France and Spain undoubtedly present examples of States going through times of difficulty; but it is neither wise nor generous for the politicians of one country to be always pointing out how much better they manage things than the politicians of another country. If a Berlin official writer is sincere in his wish that France and Spain should again enjoy what he would consider to be a good Government, he must be aware that the surest method of driving Frenchmen and Spaniards in an opposite direction is to keep dinning in their ears that their goings on are looked on with disfavour at Berlin and St. Petersburg. The German Emperor was prudent enough to abstain at St. Petersburg from using any language that could bear such a construction. He was anxious to avoid giving offence to any one. That he might give offence somewhat easily was probably brought home to him by the many symptoms which must occasionally have forced themselves on his notice that the friendship of Russia for Germany is a friendship of the Court rather than of the people. The Czar likes the Germans, but his subjects do not. Directly the pressure of official inspiration is removed and the Russian papers are free to speak, they begin with remarkable heartiness and unanimity to abuse Germans and Germany.—*Saturday Review.*

A HANGING garden of sponge is one of the latest novelties in gardening. Take a white sponge of large size and sow it full of rice oats or wheat. Then place it for a week or ten days in a shallow dish, and as the sponge will absorb the moisture the seeds will begin to sprout before many days. When this has fairly taken place the sponge may be suspended by means of cords from a hook at the top of a window where a little sun will enter. It will thus become like a mass of green and can be kept wet by merely immersing it in a bowl of water.—*Lucknow Times.*

INDIAN HARBOURS.

A CONFERENCE was held at the rooms of the Society of Arts yesterday evening, when a paper was read by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., on "The Harbours of India." Lord William Hay, F.R.G.S., presided. Sir Arthur commenced by laying down certain axioms to be kept steadily in view,—that we were not tied down to natural harbours; that we now know how to make harbours anywhere; that all our work in this line must have reference now to the Red Sea route, since the opening of the Suez Canal; that we can now have internal transit as cheap as ocean transit or nearly so; and that it is essential to duly take the internal transit question in connexion with harbours for its outlet; that excepting a small extent of coast, subject to the north-east monsoon, the storms to be provided against are from the south-west. He pointed out the notorious dangers of Calcutta and Bombay harbours, noticing, however, that we must now make the best of them as established centres of commerce; and of the utter absence of all harbour at Madras, where, however, he declared, an excellent harbour could be constructed by a breakwater in seven fathoms, parallel with the beach, for 400,000*l*. But perhaps the most noticeable part of his paper was his pointing out and apparently proving that the real, and beyond all comparison the best, site for the chief harbour of India was at Cape Comorin, whence he looked forward to direct internal transit for 2,700 miles to Loodiana, in the Punjab, and on to the Yangtse, thus opening up the whole interior communications of India to China. He was of opinion that we had thrown away to a great extent the money spent on Kurrachee harbour, and intimated that the real site for a harbour north of Bombay was Poshetra, on the coast of Kattywar, in the Gulf of Kutch, where there was a beautiful harbour almost to our hand, of sufficient extent and safe at all seasons. He concluded by urging the absolute necessity, with our enormous Indian seaboard, of a Marine Department for India, now that the Indian navy was extinct, to his great regret, and he proved by calculations of insurance, expenditure, &c., how surely and speedily expenditure in this direction would be recouped.—*Times*, May 10.

NOTES FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET."

AN article in the *Neue Militarische Blatter* gives a glowing account of the new Mauser rifle adopted for the German army. This weapon has been in the hands of the men of the Fusilier battalion of the first regiment of the Guards since last September. The results obtained from it are described as most satisfactory. The German paper says the firing is remarkably sure, especially at long distances; it is less so at shorter distances, but that is not of so much consequence in the conditions of modern warfare. In regard to the maximum rapidity of firing we are told it reaches eighteen per minute in the case of a single marksman using the regulation cartridges, and twelve per minute in volley firing. In actual war the number might be estimated at twelve or eight discharges, as the time required for pointing must be taken into account, and no new construction will ever greatly diminish that. The new weapon has also considerable advantages in regard to rapidity of loading. "In short," sums up the German paper, "it cannot be questioned that we have a weapon excellent in all respects: in mode of construction, solidity of mechanism, tension of trajectory, security for the marksman, rapidity of fire, lightness of weight, certainty of discharge, and general convenience in handling. The army would have good cause to congratulate itself on all this in the event of a new campaign. Meanwhile, it will not forget that it is to the indefatigable zeal of our War Minister and our high military authorities it owes this new gun, which is at the least equal, if not superior, to all the contemporary models of Europe."

THERE seems to be some hope that the horrid swamp below Calcutta known as the Hooghly district may be drained at last. The piece of country in question is nearly fifty miles long by thirty wide, lying between the Hooghly and Damoodah branches of the Ganges; and as it is intersected by numerous streams, and has a slope of barely a foot to a mile, it is naturally described as "all being a swamp more or less." Nevertheless it supports a vast population—1,050 persons nearly per square mile by the late census—and cultivation is carried on wherever the water allows it, and the cultivators are not themselves carried off by the numerous tigers, or by the malarious fever which has a constant hold upon the district. It is, above all, to combat this last enemy, by getting rid of the superfluous foul water, described as "putrid, stagnant, and loaded with animal and vegetable matter in the process of decomposition," that Colonel Haig, R.E., Chief Engineer of the Bengal Irrigation Branch, has just put forward a scheme; and he provides also in it for bringing in a plentiful supply of good drinking water to every part of the district. The fetid swamps, he says, which the rice-fields now are, would be cleansed and refreshed by a constant flow through them of good river water, irrigation being in this case combined with drainage and water supply all in one project. The estimate is placed at £270,000, and one may fairly hope that even were it for the sake only of saving the thousands of lives which are sacrificed annually to the fever of the district, the bold idea may not miscarry on financial grounds.

GENERAL VINOY has this week published in Paris a work, under the title "The French Army in 1873," in which the military resources of France and the means of using them are discussed in connection with the law voted on the 22nd of July, 1871, by the National Assembly. The observations of Napoleon III. on the defective organisation and training of the French army at the commencement of the war with Germany are amply confirmed by the testimony of General Vinoy. Napoleon has left it on record that the soldiers were practically ignorant of the use of the mitrailleuse from which such great results were expected, and that in many instances they had to learn how to handle their new Chassepots when already in front of the enemy. General Vinoy tells the same tale. The day before the battle of Sedan (he says), the 31st of August, 1870, 600 men of the depot of the 6th of the line, in garrison at Mézières, made their first trial with their rifles when only four leagues from the field of battle. "When the disorganization became greater, it was necessary to employ soldiers who had not yet burned a single cartridge. What results (he pertinently inquires) could be expected from troops so little exercised?" During the war of 1870 men belonging to the Zouave regiments, who were in the reserve in the Northern departments, were made to pass over the whole of France to embark at Marseilles, obtain arms and equipments at Coléah, Oran, or Philippeville, and return to fight at the very spot from whence they started, thus making a useless railway journey of about 2,000 kilometres, and of course losing precious time. There was great disorganization, we are told, in the movement of the reserves sent to replace the troops brought from Corsica and Algeria. While their comrades were fighting in the month of August several thousands of soldiers encumbered the streets of Marseilles and Toulon with uniforms in disorder and without arms or organization—in fact, utterly useless. Traces of this state of things still continued up to the end of September. "Voila les faits dans leur déplorable réalité," exclaims General Vinoy, and he adds that they would occur again to-morrow.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF MAY 17.

CONGRUOUS COUPLES.

If there's a well-matched pair in married life
It is a Horsey Man and Nagging Wife.

THE NEEDFUL LAW REFORM.

There is one glaring deficiency in the Lord Chancellor's Judicature Bill. No clause provides for the creation of a Lord Cheap Justice.

PROFESSIONAL CAUTION.

Mr. Bluebag (out for a day's shooting with his articled clerk.) "Stop a minute—don't fire!—Let's see if that bird's in the schedule!!"

COMPLIMENTARY.

Artist—"Well, you see, I got into a rage, and took out the ten principal figures, all the sky, and most of the background." Friend—"*What a wonderful improvement, to be sure!*"

SCIENCE GOSSIP.

Botanists have observed that the language of flowers is not a faculty devolped alike in all blossoms. Some possess it more than others. For instance, flowers of speech have it to a remarkable extent.

PROVERB AND PRESCRIPTION.

That "what's enough for one's enough for two,"
The saying is but in a measure true;
That is, a physiologist might say,
For each, of his or her three meals a day.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

Boy (to Lady Visitor)—"Teacher, there's a gal over there a winkin' at me!"
Teacher—"Well, then, don't look at her!"
Boy—"But if I don't look at her, she'll wink at somebody else!"

TROUBLES OF OUR CLERGY.

"Rector—How is it that you did not come for your soup to-day, Mrs. Smith?"
Mrs. Smith—"Well, Sir, there wasn't no taste in it last week; and they tell me there be hardly enough seasoning in it to-day!"

THE PRELATES PUZZLED:

Or, "What will they do with it!" (Anti-Ritualistic Petition.)
Archbishop of Canterbury—"If I know how to deal with the question, may I be—Ahem!—Dises'ablished!"
Archbishop of York—"If I know what to say in the matter, may I be—Ahem!—Disendowed!"

SHAVINGS.

A meeting of carpenters and joiners, in Lambeth, the other evening, resolved to memorialise their employers for an advance of wages by one-half penny an hour. If their demand be complied with, let us hope these British workers in wood will know a deal better than to expend the increment of their earnings in any description of beverage possessing the properties of American "timberdoodle."

ROMANTIC NONSENSE.

It is pretty well understood that there is a large and influential section of the community—unmarried ladies looking out for a settlement, an establishment, a position—who do not agree with the author of a modern poem, that love is enough. Many other things, they say, are wanted besides—such as a town and a country house, a carriage or two, saddle horses, some creditable jewellery, perhaps a box at the Opera, and, above all, plenty of pin-money.

LAW, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"In a case in the Common Pleas on Friday, in which a well-known lady applied for, and obtained, a rule for a new trial, a previous verdict being against evidence, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine handed up to the Bench the garments for the price of which she had been sued. 'God bless me!' said the Lord Chief Justice astounded at the charges."

When Phryne's counsel off her mantle threw,
The Court decided for her "on the view."
Our modern Phryne British virtue knows,
And veils her charms, but sends the Court her clothes.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Sixty-two thousand members of the Church of England, and more, have memorialised the Archbishops with a complaint that Roman doctrine is systematically preached in Anglican pulpits. "If it were so it were a grievous fault," the pleaders for pseudo-popery admit; "but then," they say, "we must settle what is Roman." That may seem no easy thing for anybody to do, and clearly, if the Pope, and no one else, is infalliable, Romanism can be defined with certainty by the Roman Pontiff himself alone; but, if the word of his head-man in this nation is to be taken for what is Roman, then, as to the fact that Roman doctrines are preached within the Established Church, it is only certain that Dr. Manning has said so, and exulted in it; that is all.

DOMESTIC EXPECTATIONS.

Clearly, servants now-a-days are not to be contented with mere payment of their wages. To judge by this advertisement, they have more than mere pecuniary expectations, when they condescend to apply for a new place:—

"A thorough house maid, where men-servants are kept. Christian privileges expected."

What are the Christian privileges which this young lady expects? Church-or-chapel-going doubtless may be reckoned in their number, and possibly flirtation may likewise be included, or why should she have stipulated that men-servants should be kept? Another christian privilege may be the wearing of the dresses of her mistress on a Sunday: at least this is a privilege which some maid-servants in Christendom are pretty sure to exercise if they can get the chance.

PUNCH'S PICTURE GALLERY.

Since the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, a just surprise has been expressed that so few pictures are to be found on its walls illustrating the stirring times in which we live, and that our painters so seldom attempt to depict the remarkable events which have happened, both at home and abroad, during the last ten or twenty years.

It at once occurred to Sir Joshua Francis Punch, P.R.A. (President of the Right Sort of Academy), that the Artists only require to have appropriate subjects suggested to them on proper authority; and he therefore proceeded, in the few moments of leisure he could snatch from the duties and delights of the season, to jot down some recent historical events of importance, which appeared to him to be eminently suitable for pictorial treatment.

In doing this, the President soon found the contemporary history of his own little Island so exuberant in subjects deserving a permanent record on canvas, that he was obliged to postpone his intention of offering some additional hints for pictures derived both from the Old and the New Hemisphere, India, Spain, China, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, America, Australia, Roumania, and the Papal States.

SKIRTS IN THE STREET.

A concession, which the organ of millinery appears to consider great, has been made by fashion to common sense and cleanliness. According to Le Follet "the out-door morning dress s" for May "are made just to touch, or even to clear the ground."

How ultrareasonable and how exceedingly pure must be the skirts of the latter description, those which are so moderately long that they do not so much as quite touch the ground, but even actually clear it! Of some of these morning dresses the length has been retrenched to the immaculate extremity of clearing the ground to the extent of almost an inch! For, as to one of them:—

"It was of dust-coloured poil de chevre, with narrow hair-stripes of a darker shade. The skirt was about an inch from the ground, and had five crossway flounces bound with green at the lower edge, and occupying about half the skirt; at the top of these there was a green ruche an inch and a half wide."

For crossway flounces, especially, those flounces are of course the best adapted of which the lowermost one does not sweep the crossing. In that case the "dust-coloured poil de chevre" flounce admits of relief in being "bound with green at the lower edge." But otherwise it would very soon get that gayer tint obscured and as imitated to its own, whilst it acted as a besom.

CRITICISM.

Mr. Punch seldom quotes, except when he is in a fit of admiration. He is now in a perfect convulsion, caused by that sentiment. Read this, from the Morning Advertiser ('tis part of a lovely notice of the Royal Academy), and rejoice that artists have such critics to appreciate them:—

"Mr. Val Princep contributes two examples, one of which represents a scene in the country of the Gadarenes, illustrative of a herd of swine rushing down some precipitous and jagged cliffs into the sea. It is bold, and essentially novel in treatment. It is called 'The Gadarene Swine' (988). Two ladies ascending the staircase in 'Devonshire House' (893) is a totally different subject, showing that Mr. Princep is not limited either in resources or power."

"Mr. Val" is slightly familiar, the catalogue merely giving the gentleman's initial; but the critic would probably have us infer an intimacy between himself and Mr. P. The existence of this is the more probable, inasmuch as the painter's name is spelt wrongly, twice. Of the "scene" depicted it is evident that the critic never heard at all. But we entirely agree with his last proposition, namely, that a printing of two gracious young ladies going up-stairs to a dance is "totally different" from a painting of several little black pigs going down a cliff into the sea. On the whole, however, such criticism is hardly fair to the patrons of the Morning Advertiser, whose parlours are usually adorned with works of Art which show that their owners are imbued with true æsthetic principles.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON OR HULL.

898 Alexandria, Bulman—F. Sands & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1164 Alpine, Lender—F. Scott & Co.
1296 Augusta, Raynes—Farnham & Co.
955 Andaman, Potter—Lyon & Co.
1199 British India—Sexton—R. Steuart & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—M. Nusserwanjee.
813 City of Dublin, Murdoch—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1228 Elcano, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1094 Gardner Colby, Dunbar—Farnham & Co
1203 Glee Maiden, Cummins—The Captain.
1528 Iron Cross, McLeod—Lawrence & Co.
1146 New Era, Babson—Farnham & Co.
1132 Pocahontas, Duncan—Farnham Co.
1167 Sandringham, Philip—W. Nicol & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman.—Farnham & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

548 Rapide, Patterson—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE.

1135 Friga, Crawford—Wallace & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American & Co.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

370 Marisstella, Cluzune—H. A. Sedick.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1002 Contest, Carruthers—N. Muncherjee & Sons.

NOT FIXED.

1709 Atlantic, Mellin—The Captain.
439 Blair Athol, Pearson—M. Browne & Co.
Beneditto, Cisld.
899 City of Tanjore, Smith—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
482 Caldew, Peterson—The Captain.
682 Dosford, McDonald—Owen & Okell.
441 Evangeline, Adams—The Captain.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
974 Garden Reach, Gilmore—The Captain.
1433 Hampden, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.
979 Ireland, Hughes—Owen & Okell.
996 Janet Court, Crawford—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1469 Knight Campanion, Cassey—Lawrence & Co.
595 Lemrick Lass, Yeaton—S. Hobart & Co.
336 Magdala, Brough—R. Steuart & Co.
Princess Beatrice, Ormston.
1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.
1158 Royal Family, Hogg—Lawrence & Co.
1458 Royal George, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—E. Bates & Co.
1499 Stornoway, Short—M. Nusserwanjee.
1200 St. James, Dunbar—Lawrence & Co.
930 Twilight, Garner—E. Bates & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1307 Cella, Harris—E. Latham & Co.
889 Elgin, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—W. and A. Graham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

925 Chaldea, Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.
606 Madras, Bernard—P. & O. Co.
690 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.
1119 Orissa, Fentiman, P. & O. Co.
Redwater, Richards.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Gammond—H. E. H. Dada.

COUNTRY TRADER.

261 Africa, Ramtbhaupt
132 Estrelle de Damo, Nacoda.
380 Fez Rabanee, Pierre—H. A. Esmall.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
125 Keerta Roodrin—Nacoda.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

300 Clyde.
993 Columbine, Hereford.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug, Downing.
Hugh Rose, Campbell.
223 Kwang Tung, Elton.
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Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

INSURANCES.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers.
The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
onfirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,172,510
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring £9,552,766-11-16,
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,564-15-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... ... £917,251- 2- 7
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agent.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

This Company has been authorised to ISSUE POLICIES for SHORT TERMS—from ONE to TEN YEARS—rates for which may be had on application at the Bombay Office, Treacher's Building.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company is now prepared to insure NATIVE LIVES, PROSPECTUSES, showing the RATES OF PREMIUM, &c., can be had on application.
GADDUM & Co., Agents.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Several persons desirous of assuring with this Company, having raised an objection to the POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES being made PAYABLE "*to bearer*," it is hereby notified that, under instructions from the London Office, the Notes may now be drawn out when so desired in favour of the *Executors, Administrators or Assigns* of the Assured.
GADDUM & Co., Agents.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL (17th March 1873)......................£236,046
PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON SHARES (Do.) 27,748
TOTAL........£263,794

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS
The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Government Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)
TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.
AGENTS
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

The success of this Company is unprecedented in the history of Life Assurance. This is proved by two facts, viz., the amount of Paid-up Capital and Premium received on Shares, and the Life Assurances effected.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.

The amount of Capital paid up to this date is £236,046, which is constantly being added to, and will be increased to Half a Million Sterling, being by far the largest sum originally received by any Life Office in England.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED.

To this date, 17th March 1873, 498 Life Assurances for £235,475, yielding £11,562 in Annual Premiums, have already been effected in England. This result has been attained in the past few months, and the business is rapidly extending.

REASONS FOR SUCCESS.

The notorious failures of one or two large Life Insurance Companies prove, that ordinary Life Assurance is defective on two very important points—namely,
1. *In providing absolute proved security for the Assured, and*
2. *The right of withdrawing an equitable sum in the event of not being able or desirous of continuing to Assure.*
Both these serious defects are remedied by THE POSITIVE system.

1ST.—AS TO SECURITY.

The truly absolute security provided by THE POSITIVE is of a character that every person can understand and test. In the first place, £51,372 Consols (being a portion of the paid-up capital) has been purchased up to date 17th March 1873 as a permanent guarantee fund, and stands in the books of the Bank to England solely to provide for Life Assurances and Positive Notes, in the names of the Central Trustees—
The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q.C., M.P., and
M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq., Chairman of the National Discount Company.
This fund is specially hypothecated as security for the Assured; Besides this, the whole of the net premiums, amounting to at least 80 per cent. of the sum paid on assurances, are also invested in Consols, in trust, to provide for assurances only; added to this, all the other capital and property of the Company is responsible for the assurances exclusively.
So that parties assured in THE POSITIVE enjoy the advantages of three distinct lines of security, constituting a financial strength of undoubted power to guarantee the Company's assurance engagements, consisting of—
1st. The Guarantee Fund.
2nd. The Nett Premiums, all invested in Consols in Trust.
3rd. The other capital and property of the Company.
It is submitted that such a foundation for Life Assurance whether regarding the amount of money, the channel of investment, or the proved existence of the guarantee fund, is entitled to public confidence.

2ND.—AS TO SURRENDER VALUES.

The distinguishing feature of THE POSITIVE system is to set at rest all doubts respecting surrender values, by giving the Assured a Positive promissory note for every premium paid, which entitles the bearer to obtain at any time 40 per cent. of the premium paid, as a loan, without forfeiting the sum assured.

3RD.—AS TO ABOLITION OF ALL CONDITIONS.

The ordinary Life Policy is fettered with vexatious conditions all of which are in favour of the office. A POSITIVE Life Assurance reverses this, because it is free from all conditions, and cannot be disputed on any ground whatever. Assurances are issued on the same terms to Soldiers, Sailors, or Civilians, at Home or Abroad, whether Travellers to any part of the World, or Residential.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay, May 1, 1873.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES PAICHNEY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1873.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

PROPOSED RADICAL CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT.

In accordance with a requisition of certain shareholders of the company sent in to the directors on the 1st May last, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Friday afternoon last at the company's mill, Girgaum, to consider the propositions submitted by the requisitionists. The propositions were of a radical nature and contemplated the cancellation of the appointment of the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy as managing director of the company for life; the cancellation of the resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 7th October 1871; the removal of the company's offices; the appointment of a committee to examine the company's accounts and to report thereon and on the management of the business of the company by the directors and the managing director for life, &c. There was a very large attendance of shareholders, among whom considerable excitement seemed to prevail as to the issue of the coming contest in which they all felt a deep interest. Before the proceedings commenced, a printed comparative statement (prepared by Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas) of the working of the Oriental, the Manockjee Petit, and the Bombay United Spinning Mills during the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, was circulated to the shareholders.

The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy—As this meeting has been called in reference to matters concerning me, I decline to take the chair.

Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee—The chairman having declined to take the chair, I beg to propose that Mr. L. Fletcher, one of the directors, be asked to take the chair.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Gungadass Kishoredass and carried unanimously, and Mr. Fletcher took the chair.

The Chairman—The notice convening the meeting has been circulated to the shareholders and also published in the newspapers. I may mention that, although at the time the requisition was sent in, there was a sufficient number of shareholders on it to call an extraordinary general meeting, yet that several of them have subsequently sold their shares, and there is not, therefore, the requisite number of shareholders to convene a meeting; but the directors do not wish to frustrate the object of the requisitionists and would allow the meeting to go on. I may also mention that the secretary is ill, and has been ill for some days, and has not been able to attend the meeting. The notice will be read by another person in his absence.

Mr. Madhavrao, an employé of the company, read the notice which had been circulated to the shareholders.

Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee read the notice published in a Gujeratee newspaper.

The Chairman—I now read the first proposition proposed by the requisitionists, and the shareholders may afterwards speak on each proposition as it is put; and I trust you will bear in mind that this is a meeting of a private company, and that you will carry on the discussion with propriety and decorum, and that there will be an absence of disorder and angry feeling, which have marked the proceedings of some meetings of late. The first proposition is as follows:—"That the resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on the 7th February 1873, relating to the adoption of the directors' report and the accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December 1872, be cancelled."

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas—For convenience's sake, I will put all the resolutions together.

The Chairman—The resolutions must be put separately one after another.

Mr. Goculdas—Yes, they may be put to vote separately; but I will speak of them together.

The Chairman assented to the course proposed.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—As one of the requisitionists at whose instance the present meeting is called, I rise to propose the resolutions embodied in that requisition. I, however, feel it my duty at the outset to preface my remarks with a few words regarding the motives which have actuated this movement. It has been attempted to call this a malicious endeavour to satisfy a private grudge. Leaving such slanders to be received by you as they deserve, I shall only satisfy myself by stating that neither I nor any of the other requisitionists have the slightest feeling of malice or ill-wish towards any one of our board of directors, that we have the most profound respect for our Chairman; and that in all that we desire to see effected in the arrangements of this company, our motives are based on the principles of economy and are entirely free alike from jealousy and malice towards any member of our co-partnership, as from selfish and greedy desires. (Clapping of hands.) Such being our motives, I shall endeavour to satisfy you by a comparison between the past and present history of this institution, that its affairs as they now stand, require immediate attention being paid to them with a view to their being reformed. I shall show you that some years ago, our mill was competing succesfully with some of the best and first-class mills in Bombay, and that at present we are thrown entirely in the back ground, not owing to any inherent defects in our property, but simply on account of the want of a good and efficient management. I shall refer you to an elaborate statement published in the *Indian Economist* of 10th January 1870, from which you will observe that up to the year 1868, our mill was not second to the Oriental, the Manockjee Petit, or any other mill in Bombay in point of yielding dividends, but on the contrary was the first and the best one in the whole list. From this state we have gradually drifted into a position far inferior to that of the abovementioned mills and may do so still further unless we make a stir to regain the lost position to which our valuable but neglected property fully entitles us. This melancholy result has been occasioned, I need not say, gentlemen, by the introduction of the system of appointing a life managing director or agent for the company. The farce of such appointments has been already attracting public attention in Bombay, the public Press having also already expressed itself againt its propriety, and the blindness with which it has been tolerated will be a puzzling problem for our posterity to solve. Wherever that system has been introduced, the result has been the same, the agents or managing directors have earned large amounts of commission, while shareholders have derived no benefit from their property. The chief aim of such agents is naturally to increase the production of the mill, but it does not follow that increased production must necessarily increase the profits of the company. The principle in itself is unsound; the agent, secure in his position, has no interest beyond the increase of his commission, whether increased production be profitable or not or the mill be worked with judicious economy. The Royal and the United Spinning Companies are glaring instances of this sort of management by life agents. In our last meeting, I was endeavouring to bring this matter to your notice, when as you are aware, I was repeatedly interrupted and even prevented from proceeding with my remarks, hence the necessity for the present requisition. Even now when the matter has been brought before you in a regular manner sanctioned by our deed, I am aware that I shall meet with strong impediments from those against whom it will be my painful duty to say much as I proceed, and judging from past experience, I am sure that endeavours must have been and will be made to thwart me by a game of vote securing which has become so very common and notorious in Bombay as to call for very few remarks from me. It is only to be regretted that good and respectable people should resort to that game, which to say the least of it, is a dodge quite unbecoming such persons, to defeat the wishes of a large body of shareholders and to secure a large portion of a company's profits for one individual, who can afford for a time to invest his money in the purchase of the shares of that company Act, X. of 1866 otherwise called the Joint Stock Company's Act, is a very beneficial enactment for the protection of members and creditors of a Joint Stock Corporation. It enacts that whenever a special resolution altering the articles of a company or a section in table A of the first schedule attached therewith, is to be adopted, a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the members present personally or by proxy, should vote in favour of that resolution. Accordingly whenever a candidate for life agency is in the field to secure that most desirable appointment, he has simply to buy as many shares as would give him the required majority. As soon as the appointment is secured, he can at once sell off those shares, any loss that may be incurred on the transaction being of course amply and most conveniently made up by the commissions which are to be earned during his life-time. If at any time, an attempt is made by the shareholders to turn him out of the appointment, his simple plan is to go into the market and buy some shares again, but this time it is not necessary for him to buy such a large number as was required in the first instance, but only as many as would give him the votes of one-fourth the number of shares of the company plus one, so that the opposing party can never have the chance of securing the required majority of three-fourths the number present. This is no doubt an abuse of the good intentions of the Act, an abuse by which a large number of poor shareholders are deprived of the protection intended for them by the Act, by a dodge which can hardly be called honourable. These poor shareholders after having got a life agent for them, lose all control over the affairs of the company, and whether they receive small or no dividend at all, or so their reserve fund and even capital waste away, must like dumb creatures submit to the proceedings of the arbitrary manager. This slave-like position can hardly be endured by the independent spirit which has been instilled in us by the just and equitable British Government. It is our duty to try and shake ourselves out of it and the sense of that duty impels me notwithstanding the misgivings I have that we may not be able to secure the required majority for the resolutions I am submitting, to proceed in my task. If the object of the requisition fail, I shall at least have the consolation of having pointed out that the Company's Act, so beneficial in many respects, is still open to improvement, and that the sooner Judges of the High Court and the Legislative Council take up the subject, the better for the interest of Joint Stock Companies. (Hear, hear.) Clause 50 of that Act and section 57 of table A in its first schedule require an amendment to prevent the abuse I have already alluded to. I shall only add that the selfish practices I have mentioned, in addition to the injury they inflict on poor shareholders of a company, work a still greater mischief by damping commercial energy and spirit. They retard the progress of industry and commercial enterprise by introducing a taste for self-aggrandizement on the part of the wealthy people at the cost of the poor. But what can be said of persons who, notwithstanding their professed regard to the welfare of commerce and their countrymen, fall victims to the love of money and act contrary to their professed opinions? A reference to the share-register of this company, both before and after any resolutions which have been from time to time proposed either for the benefit of or against those persons, who have been in charge of the affairs of the company, will satisfy you that this game of vote securing has been very successfully attempted here. It will be our duty if owing to this game, our present object is defeated, to appeal to a court of justice for redress, as I can assure you that we have got the opinions of three eminent counsel of Bombay (hear, hear,) who unanimously advise that an appointment secured by means of a game I have already described can be cancelled by a petition to the High Court. They have also advised that before such legal proceedings are taken in the matter, it is necessary to call a meeting of shareholders to see if a resolution cancelling the appointment cannot be passed. Accordingly this meeting has been called.

With these few remarks, I shall now proceed with the resolutions. The first resolution asks you, gentlemen, to rescind the resolution passed on the 27th February last, adopting the director's report and accounts for the last year. That resolution, as you will no doubt remember, was passed in a manner not at all creditable to the directors of the company. I myself and other shareholders were not allowed on technical grounds the right of a free discussion on several matters, and notwithstanding our repeated efforts to mention to the meeting that the accounts were incorrect and consequently could not be passed, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried by a majority which the chairman and the directors had previously secured for themselves. The accounts showed a charge by the managing director the Hon. Mr. Munguldas of Rs,23,000 for his commission during the year, which charge, I maintain, gentlemen, is wrong being in direct contradiction to Mr. Munguldas's engagement with the company. I need not remind you that when he was appointed managing director of the company, he made an open promise to the shareholders, not to charge any commission to the company, unless the company's earnings during the year were equal to those of the rival companies. (Mr. Munguldas —That is a question of fact.) Does the accountant of the last year adopted by a majority consisting mostly of the directors, their nominees, brokers, &c., show any profit earned during that year? If not, can Mr. Munguldas conscientiously and with due regard to the word he has pledged to the shareholders, draw this sum of Rs. 23,000? Have the directors mentioned in their report any peculiar circumstances under which this company could not show any earning during the year, when other rival mills in Bombay had earned profits, as will be seen from the printed statement just circulated amongst you for your information? I may still go further and say that of all mills in Bombay, this and the great Eastern are the only concerns which have incurred losses, while others have made profits. We find that a considerable reduction had been effected in the establishment of the mill and yet the consumption of stores, &c. being not properly regulated, the company has not been able to show any profits. When Mr. Munguldas made the promise I have alluded to, he certainly did not mean to compare this mill with any other mills, which even at the time of the promise were not earning profits. The comparison was intended, and quite justly too, between this and the better class of mills such as the Alliance, Oriental and the Manockjee Petit's with which this mill was in a position to compete. If such a comparision is

made for the last year, we find that the result is extremely disappointing inasmuch as we have to deplore a loss of Rs, 5,870 after the payment of so large a sum as Rs. 23,000 to the managing director, Mr. Munguldas, for commission while our fortunate brethren of the abovementioned mills are receiving handsome dividends upon their investment. With such a result before you what shareholder will refrain from crying "Oh save us from such a management"? And when I say that I am surprised beyond measure at seeing Mr. Munguldas quietly drawing Rs. 23,000 in the face of his promise abovementioned, who will not re-echo my sentiments and support the resolution I am now submitting? If the sum of Rs, 23,000 had not been so wrongly charged, the balance sheet would have at least preserved the more respectable appearance of a small but credit balance of Rs. 17,000 in the profit and loss account. I am so fully convinced of the impropriety of this charge that I shall consider it my duty to urge on you, if necessary, even to take legal measures for recovering this money so drawn by the managing director. (Hear, hear) I may add that the statement of profit and loss account was not circulated to the shareholders previous to the last meeting, but was submitted to them in the meeting itself at the eleventh hour. The shareholders had thus no opportunity of seeing the monstrous charge and were naturally unprepared to vote against it. The second resolution, gentlemen, proposes the appointment of a committee of investigation. This point was also urged by me in the last meeting, but like the preceding one was not carried. The necessity for such a committee cannot be over-stated. The balance sheet last issued shows that the business of the company has been either grievously neglected or mismanaged. For your inspection and satisfaction, I have collated some figures from the previous reports of the company and embodied them in the printed circular handed to you, which will show how under the present direction the company's interest has gradually suffered. The company was established in the year 1862 and down to the year 1868, its working continued in every way satisfactory. It should be remembered that during the above period, there was no commission agent or managing director for the company, but its work was chiefly conducted by one of its directors, the late lamented Mr. Shapurjee Dorabjee Sakhlatwalla, in conjunction with the secretary Mr. Sorabshaw Dossabhoy. The zeal and unceasing energy of this gentleman, gave a sound standing to the company and secured for it that prosperity which it uninterruptedly enjoyed during that period. During his regime the company paid the first dividend of 20 per cent per annum for the half year ending 31st December 1863, second dividend of 12 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June 1864, and a third dividend of 12 per cent. for the half year ending 31st December 1864. The eighteen months which followed the declaration of the third dividend including the whole of the year 1865 and the half year ending 30th June 1866, were of an exceptional nature and no cotton mills during that period worked profitably in Bombay. The price of cotton was very high and it did not pay the mills to turn out yarn or cloth of that costly material. But as soon as cotton was procurable at compartively cheaper rates, the exertions of that energetic gentleman I have above mentioned were again put in operation, and the mill began as before to pay dividends which were as follows; for the half year ending 31st December 1866, dividend of 12 per cent. per annum; for the half year ending 30th June 1867 dividend of 15 per cent. per annum; for the half year ending 31st December 1867 dividend of 17 per cent. per annum; for the half year ending 30th June 1868 dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. Mr. Shapurjee Dorabjee died in the month of May 1868 after a sickness of several days, and the consequence of this lamentable occurrence was a reduction in the rate of dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1868. In the following half year ending 31st December 1868, the affairs of the company were managed by the directors themselves, and the result of this management was a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum for that half year. In January 1869 Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee was appointed by the directors, a managing director and salesman of the company, and there is no wonder that a Doctor who could perhaps successfully cure human diseases, could not do much in the way of curing the mill of the humours which it had contracted during the previous management of the directors. (Laughter.) For the very first half year of Doctor Byramjee's appointment *viz.*, that ending 30th June 1869 the dividend was *nil*. In the following half year ending 31st December 1869, a dividend of Rs. 30 per share equal to 6 per cent. per annum was paid, but to do this the sum of Rs. 14,000 was transferred to profit and loss account from the reserve fund. During the half years ending 30th June 1870 and 31st December 1870 dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively were declared. All these dividends declared in the time of Dr. Byramjee, I would request you to remember, did not approach to more than even half the dividends declared by each of the other competing mills in Bombay, as will be proved by the printed statement in your hands. In December 1870 Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, at his own solicitation, was appointed managing director, and I think I shall be able to prove to your satisfaction that the result of his management has been even worse than that of his predecessor, the Doctor. For the first half year ending 30th June 1871, the nett earnings of the mill amounted to Rs. 68,000, which you will observe was not at all equal to the profits made by the other rival mills during that half year, and which yielded a dividend of 10 per cent per annum. The next half year was the commencement of the misfortunes of the mill. In it was incurred a loss of Rs. 6,000, and had it not been for the sum of Rs. 23,000 which was brought forward from the profit and loss account of the previous half year and for the transfer of Rs. 957 from the reserve fund, the poor dividend of 4 per cent. per annum which was paid for that half year, would not have been declared. In the half year ending 30th June 1872, a further loss of Rs. 21,579 was incurred, and of course no dividend was paid for that half year. In the next half year *viz.*, the one last reported upon by the directors only a small profit of about Rs. 15,000 was made, which went as a sett-off against the previous losses. This short history of the affairs of the mill under the two managing directors will give you some idea of the way in which those affairs have been managed. You will perhaps wish to know what commissions have been drawn by these two managing directors for the handsome services they have rendered to the shareholders. Doctor Byramjee's commission was a percentage on the nett profits of the company amounting to Rs. 4,773 during the two years he managed the mill, that of Mr. Munguldas at the rate of ¼ anna per lb. on the sales of yarn and cloth, (in other words the production of the mill) was as follows: against the profit of Rs. 68,984 made during half year ending 30th June 1871 his commission amounted to Rs. 11,075, in the half year ending 31st December 1871. The company incurred a loss of Rs. 6,268 while Mr. Munguldas earned a commission of Rs. 11,023. In the following half year the company's losses amounted to Rs. 21,579 and Mr. Munguldas's commission to Rs. 11,516 In the last half year the company made a profit of Rs. 15,708 and Mr. Munguldas drew Rs. 11,491 for his commission. His total commission during his two years incumbency amounted to Rs. 45,135. So that it will be observed that both these managing directors have received from the company during the four years of their management the aggregate sum of about Rs. 50,000, out of the total nett profits of the company for those years amounting, after deducting the losses of two half years, to Rs. 1,50,000, or in other words ⅓ of the profit of the company was paid away to these two shareholders of the company; and the lion's share of this booty fell to the lot of Mr. Munguldas, notwithstanding that during one year of his management, the company had incurred a loss of not less than Rs. 27,000. You will perhaps be surprised to learn that of the profits earned under Mr. Munguldas's management, he has drawn nearly 80 per cent. for his commission. After the Doctor was appointed to manage the affairs of the company, I as you will no doubt remember pointed out to you in our meeting of 15th February 1870, the bad results of his management during the very first year of his appointment. Those who were present on that occasion will remember what I then said, and with their past experience for their guidance, will not be justified in supposing that my present remarks are based upon unsound principles and are not supported by strong facts which cannot for a moment be gainsaid. Having thus laid before you figures which prove beyond doubt that the interest of the company has suffered in consequence of inefficient management, a management which has effected an unaccountable decrease in the profits of the company without any deterioration in its property or any other known cause for such a decrease, and being able to prove to your satisfaction from a comparative statement placed in your hands, that while the other mills in Bombay have successfully endeavoured to reduce the cost of stores, coal and other materials consumed by them, our managers have done nothing in the matter, I now ask you, gentlemen, to say if our proposal for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the causes of these deplorable results of the appointment of agent and life agent is in any way unreasonable. I will not for a moment suppose that you allow your sense of justice to be over-powered by the fear of wounding the feelings of any individual and will not concur and vote with me for this resolution. I now proceed to the third resolution which I confess, gentlemen, I would have gladly avoided bringing before you, had not duty urged me to take it up, and had I not been convinced that the condition of the affairs of the company cannot now be improved without a material change in its management. When Mr. Munguldas was appointed managing director in 1870, I thought that he would be a better manager than Dr. Byranjee, and notwithstanding the opposition to that appointment raised by my friend Mr. Shamroa Pandurang, I voted in its favour. I find, however, by actual experience that that step was in the wrong direction, and I hope I have already satisfied you that this gentleman's management has been anything but satisfactory. I shall refer you to Mr. Munguldas's letter to the Directors dated 9th November 1870 applying for the appointment. It talks of constant attention to the company's business and other matters which entitled him to secure the appointment. The prominent features of that letter is his presumption that he was possessed of a large number of shares and consequently had a right to claim the appointment and its remuneration. This large number of shares, you must remember, was made up for the occasion in order to secure the required number of votes when the subject of his appointment was before the meeting of shareholders. They were bought up temporarily for securing the appointment and immediately after it was secured, a large number of them, amounting to about 200 and standing in the names of his nominees, were sold out at low prices by suffering a loss. I am advised that this mode of securing the appointment was illegal and that the engagement may be set aside by a petition to the High Court. Knowing, however, as I do the character of Mr. Munguldas who has always evinced a desire to please the public, I feel confident that he will not allow things to go beyond this room. He will himself see the justice of the resolution I am submitting, and having regard to his failing health, will, I hope, willingly give up the work which he has proved himself unable to do, owing perhaps to circumstances which he did not foresee when he so eagerly grasped at and secured the appointment. The resolution, I am on, is based principally on three grounds. The first one is Mr. Munguldas's inefficency for managing the affairs. I need say a few words in addition to what I have already said at the outset, to show you how inefficient the management has been. In order that a factory of this kind should be a paying concern, it is essential that its so-called manager or managing director should be a thorough man of business, it is necessary that he must have some mechanical knowledge, that he must be constantly at the mill and ascertaining what is being done in other mills for the purpose of keeping expenses low and earnings high. He must study economy, have an extensive intercourse with dealers and be constantly on the watch to see how goods are turned out of the mill and valued in the bazaar. He must again watch the market and regulate the quantity and quality of the production according to the demand of the market. He must personally supervise the purchases of cotton and watch and see that there is no unnecessary wastage of that article or of any other material used in the mill. All these things it is not possible for Mr. Munguldas to do. Born a wealthy man, and having never known hard application or a continued strain on his energies, he is by nature unfit to be a manager of a mill. (Laughter.) There is no wonder then that things have gone to the bad during his management. For a man in his position, it is not possible to observe strict economy in the affairs of the company. He had friends to oblige and sycophants to serve, consequently we find brokerage allowed when it was not deserved and some relation made a broker who had never been in that line before. Cotton was purchased by the mill brokers and not by himself, and consequently he had no knowledge whatever of the quality. Wastage of cotton went on increasing in consequence of its being purchased of inferior quality. He sat in his splendid mansion and effected sales of yarn and cloth from his downy pillows, (a laugh) while the managers of other mills were sweating in the mill premises and the cotton green and were endeavouring to keep pace with the market. I do not know if the unfortunate mill he undertook to manage was favoured even twice a month with his august presence. There is also a comparison between the rates realized by the sales of yarn and cloth during the four years ending 31st December 1872, by this, the Oriental, and the Petit. A mere glance at this statement will convince you that there has not been a sufficient amount of circumspection used in the sales of the production of our mill, and consequently the rates realized by our manager have as a general rule been lower that those of either of the other mills. This has been the way in which one part of his important and responsible duties for which he has drawn a handsome sum of about Rs. 2,000 a month has been performed. The same statement shows that in the other part of those duties, *viz.*, the consumption of stores and other materials, the manager has been equally reckless. It gives a comparision between the value of stores and other materials consumed by the different mills and shows, as I regret to say, that the consumption of those materials has been more costly in our mill than in either of the other two mills. Can this be called an efficient management? And will shareholders continue to shut their eyes and to allow a useless waste of their money? I need not say, gentlemen, that appointments like these are never intended for persons born with silver spoons in their mouths. If we wish to a make handsome present to wealthy gentlemen, let us make a present to them of a purse without saddling them with heavy responsiblities which they are not fit to bear, but let us not make fools of ourselves by trusting our property to them and ruining our prospects by their lethargic proceedings. There is another reason why his management has been inefficient. He was the chairman of the Board of Directors at the time that he was the managing director of the company, and as he always selected such persons for his co-directors as would not be likely to oppose his movements his proceedings as a managing director were entirely uncontrolled and unsupervised. On the second ground of this resolution, I need not dwell long as you are all aware how Mr. Munguldas, being a member of the Legislative Council, is obliged to spend nearly a third part of every year in Poona when the meetings of the Council are held in that city. During his absence from Bombay, the mill of course has to take care of itself while his commission runs on uninterruptedly. (Laughter.) This absence of the agent continues from June to August and some times even to October. As you all know this period of the year is one of great importance for the operations of spinning and weaving mills. It is important for the purchases of cotton as well as for the sales of yarn and cloth. If at any time during the year the most careful attention of an agent is neces-

for purchasing cheap and good cottton and for making advantageous contracts for the sales of a mill's production, it is at this very time when our agent finds it necessary to absent himself from Bombay, and if the mill can easily dspense with his services when they are most required, and if business has been hitherto done during his absence, I do not see any reason why the farce of a life commissioned agent should be continued and a large sum of money amounting to nearly Rs. 2,000 a month be wasted away for a merely nominal management. The third point refers to the unfortunate circumstance of Mr. Munguldas's continued ill health. One has merely to look at him for a moment (Laughter) to satisfy himself that it is cruelty to saddle him with a responsible management when rest and freedom from anxiety are so essential to him. The disease from which he has been suffering, is of such a nature that it is impossible for him to work hard. A patient subject to that complaint "feels," says Dr. Tanner, "weariness with indisposition for mental and bodily labour." The manager for such a concern as this has, in order to render satisfactory services to undergo a great amount of both mental and bodily exertions, which Mr. Munguldas in his present reduced condition is incapable of doing. We lately saw that at the time of the last Legislative Council meeting he fell sick even after a few sittings of the Council. This circumstance is so self-evident that I shall not waste your time by saying anything more about it. In the fourth resolution, gentlemen, I ask you to rescind the resolutions passed and confirmed in October 1871. Those resolutions, as you will remember, were passed in consequence of a requisition by several shareholders for the enlargement of the mill. We were all at the time under the wrong impression that the profits of a mill mostly depended on its magnitude. Our experience however has shown us that such is not the case and the opinion of experienced men who have practical knowledge of these matters, which opinion I shall shortly have the pleasure of reading to you, is that it is not the size but the efficient management and economy observed in a mill which can conduce to its prosperity. With such a management as this the enlargement would have doubly ruined us. Our directors have, I also believe, come to know the truth of this opinion, since they have themselves been backward in carrying out the terms of those resolutions. The resolution consequently has remained unacted upon and as it is our first duty to improve what we have rather than to run after enlargements and new introductions, I hope you will see with me the wisdom of abandoning the proposed scheme and cancelling the resolutions as I now propose. The reasons for my fifth resolution are few and plain. It is absurd that he, who in any way derives a benefit from the company such as a contractor or a servant of the company, should at any meetings of the company be allowed to join his voice in the proceedings in a manner to defeat the good object of other shareholders. Although it will appear from the resolution, it is not my desire that such shareholders should be entirely deprived of their rights as shareholders, but it is certainly necessary that they should be restricted from voting on matters connected with their contracts or services. I therefore propose that the fifth resolution be passed with the addition of the words "on matters connected with that contract." The sixth resolution proposes the removal of the company's office from its present locality. It is necessary that the office establishment of such a concern should have an independent place of business and should be located in a convenient and central place, so that shareholders and dealers may have an easy and free access to it. At present it is located in a room in Mr. Munguldas's residence. It can be conveniently removed to the Fort where the offices of all other similar mills in Bombay are located or to this very room which, I believe, was specially built and ntended for the company's office. The last resolution regarding the declaration of dividends, is intended to take away the undue power of the directors of making encroachments on the reserve fund of the company. We have seen that on two occasions during the last three years, when the directors could not declare any dividends out of the company's profits, they resorted to the means of drawing sums from the reserve fund and paying dividends therefrom. Such a proceeding virtually defeats the object of making a reserve fund for the company. Really speaking the power of touching the reserve fund of a company should rest entirely with the shareholders, and not with a few persons who happen to be on the Board of Directors. I do not think it is necessary to trouble you with any further reasons for this proposal as the subject is plain and self-evident. Having thus troubled you with minute details of my reasons for the resolutions which I am submitting for your consideration, I shall now conclude with an exhortation that my remarks may be duly weighed and that no misconstruction be put on them. I have found a great backwardness on the part of the directors in supplying important information, and as Mr. Munguldas is the leading star of his co-directors, or I might even venture to say the sole practical director as he styles himself in his application for management, one has to wait for several days before it pleases the chairman to consider whether the required information may or may not be furnished. We have arrived at a critical time when to allow matters to go on as they have been would be a suicidal policy. I have already remotely hinted at the causes of the ruin of our property and for your further satisfaction I have procured and shall now read to you a report prepared by Mr. Geo W. Wheately and Co. of Bombay, agents for several merchanical firms of England on the comparative workings of the Manockjee Petit, the Oriental, and this mill. The report proves conclusively that our profits are eaten up by excessive consumption of coal and stores, by a deficient production and low rates obtained for our yarn and cloth. In addition to losses incurred as above we have had to pay heavy commissions to agents which have generally amounted to nearly the same sums that have been paid to the agents of the Oriental and the Petit's. This report confirms entirely my conviction and gives as the true cause of the losses sustained by our mill, the bad and inefficient management of the company. A comparison is also drawn in it between the Albert and this mill, from which it is concluded that the size of the mill has little to do with its successful working. The Albert is the smallest of all the mills I have alluded to, and yet owing to a proper and efficient management, its production of yarn is larger, consumption of stores smaller, and consequently the return of profit considerably larger than any of the mills working in Bombay. I may also give you an instance of the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company which has only 13,000 spindles and 150 looms. This very small concern was started in 1861, but owing to the efficient management which it had secured, it has steadily gone on paying dividend from 1862 at the average rate of 7 per cent. per annum and has amassed a reserve fund of Rs. 2,80,000 on a capital of 3 lacs of rupees. Last year when we incurred a loss of Rs. 5,870, this small mill made a profit of about Rs. 45,000. I hope I have succeeded in proving to you clearly and satisfactorily that the future good prospects of our mill depend entirely on an efficient management, and that having not had such a management our property has been ruined. It is necessary that the remuneration of a manager should be made to depend upon the nett profits of the company and not on the quantity of yarn and cloth produced by the mill. It will not do to show a blind unconcern to our own interest, and I trust the trouble which I have taken not so much for my own benefit as for the welfare of the company in collecting information and in laying before you in a clear light, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of some of the influential members of our co-partnership the circumstances connected with the affairs of this mill, will not be thrown away. Our mottoes "are unity is strength" and "wisdom above riches." Although some persons out of interested motives have studied the sense of these mottoes in their own way, and have become strong by uniting a number of dependents and sycophants in their own interest and instead of preferring wisdom to wealth, have actually made use of their riches to defeat wisdom, let us not despair but act up to the meaning of our mottoes and by forming a unity of our own, defeat the selfish objects of interested parties without being afraid of the frowns of riches and prefer and adopt that course which may be dictated by wisdom. (Applause.)

Mr. Goculdas proposed the first resolution as given above. Mr. Shamrao Pandurang seconded it.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang—I beg to second the propostion, and in doing so I would solicit your attention while saying a few words. At the last annual general meeting of the shareholders, when the accounts and the directors' report were laid before the meeting, certain inaccuracies in the accounts were pointed out to the directors by some of the shareholders. Notwithstanding the representations then made, the directors did not allow the proposition that was laid before the meeting then, to this effect that, instead of passing those accounts they should be submitted to examination by a committee to be appointed from among the shareholders. The question naturally is asked, if the directors think the accounts are accurate, why should they oppose such a proposition on the part of the shareholders when all that the shareholders wanted was to ascertain the accuracy or inaccuracy of the accounts then placed before them? At every annual meeting, I believe, of this company, the directors have put down every effort on the part of each shareholder who tried to show the real state of things existing and call upon the directors to take measures to remedy them Really, gentlemen, if the directors are confident that there are no inaccuracies in the accounts, I do not see why they should not allow the shareholders who wish to investigate the accounts to do so. The strong opposition on the part of the directors to do so clearly shows that there must be something wrong at the bottom of affairs. I, as a director of the Great Eastern Spinning Company for two years, can say that the auditors appointed to examine the accounts do so superficially and do not go into details. They merely say, "Certain figures are produced" and they pass them, saying it was not their duty to go into minute details. Now, gentlemen directors, if you really have the interests of the shareholders at heart, I do not see any reason why you should prevent the shareholders from investigating the accounts and examining the way in which the business of the company has been managed. At the last annual general meeting of the shareholders a proposition was also submitted to the meeting that a committee of certain shareholders be appointed for the purpose of investigating the accounts and the management of the business by the managing directors, but that proposition fell to the ground for the reasons I have already stated. Now, gentlemen, the management of the company by a managing director having shewn clearly that a large sum of money has gone into his pocket while not a single pie has gone into the pockets of the shareholders during the last twelve months, makes the present a fitting occasion to ask you to support the proposition which is now proposed by Mr. Goculdas.

Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—It has been aptly said that "If to do were as easy as to know what good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages, princes' palaces." Just now you have heard from Mr. Goculdas certain statements which he made regarding this company and you, gentlemen, must have perceived a smell of malice (hear, hear) although he disclaims anything to that effect.

Mr. Shamrao—That's to your nose! (A laugh.)

Mr. Mancherjee—Yes, to my nose!

Dr. Dallas—Order, order, gentlemen.

Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee—You must have perceived also that although he professes to deal liberally with the hon. gentleman he has tried to present to you the black-side of the picture. I hold in my hand certain statements of facts from which you will learn everything that is good and creditable to the hon. gentleman and the Board of directors. The company, I say, is in a most prosperous state, so much that if it be liquidated one-third of the subscribed capital will be found in cash, which, added to the value of the building, machinery, stock in trade &c., will amount to at least 25 per cent. more than the capital, and not only that but it has paid larger dividends than the majority of the mills in Bombay, *viz.*, an average of about 7½ per cent. Here I hold in my hand a statement prepared by the two well-known gentlemen, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, average adjuster and notary public, and the other gentleman on my right, Mr. Michael R. De Quadros, public accountant.

Mr. Muncherjee (to Messrs. Goculdas and Shamrao)—You must remember that I did not disturb you whilst you were speaking.

Mr. Shamrao—We are not disturbing you.

Mr. Muncherjee—Yes, the laughter and the grin upon your faces you make is a disturbance.

The Chairman—Who is it that is disturbing you?

Mr. Shamrao—Allow me to tell you, Sir——

The Chairman—Sit down, Mr. Shamrao, you must sit down.

Mr. Shamrao—He said I was interrupting him, but I say I did not: he is interrupting himself.

The chairman again asked Mr. Shamrao to sit down.

Mr. Muncherjee here read *in extenso* the statement referred to by him, from which it appears that out of all the prospering mills in Bombay three companies have Insurance fund, viz., the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Rs. 30,000—the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Rs. 140,000 and the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company Rs. 75,000. Five companies lay claim to a reserve fund; 1st the Oriental Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 97,000, working capital account; in all Rs 157,000. 2nd. The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Rs 75,154. 3rd The Great Eastern Rs. 28,970. 4th Manockjee Pettit Rs. 49,766 and Rs. 70,000, in leasehold ground rent account, in all Rs. 119,766; and 5th the Alliance Rs 42,900 and Rs 100,000 undivided profits.

Mr. Muncherjee proceeded to say—Of all the mill companies in Bombay none has a single item to show for the amount written off for the deterioration of machinery except this company. It is Rs 107,560 as appears from the statement. This company had also the highest percentage of reserve fund to its capital. It is 8·35, which no other company in Bombay can lay claim to. If this company had followed the system adopted by the other mills and not written off any thing for deterioration of machinery the average rate of dividend would have been 8·50 per cent. instead of 7·30 per cent. In the essay that Mr. Goculdas read to us, for I say it is an essay, he is afraid of entrusting his property to the hon. gentleman. I like to know what share or shares he holds in this concern. I think one or at the utmost two. (Mr. Goculdas—Order, order.) I like to know, sir, (turning to Mr. Goculdas,) if you are dissatisfied with the management of the hon. gentleman, how it is that you go on investing more money in the concern? I am informed that you have bought 149 shares of this company. The grievance of Mr. Goculdass and his party is that whereas there was no dividend declared payable to shareholders, the managing director had taken away the sum of Rs. 11,000 and odd in half a year for commission when, at the time of his appointment he had promised not to do so. I for my part would not use the word promise, for I myself was present in the meeting and an eye-witness to what had occurred. (Hear, hear.) It was after the meeting was almost over when, in a desultory conversation, the hon. gentleman out of courtesy and sympathy with his brother shareholders merely expressed an opinion that, if during the time he acted as managing director, all the other mills made profit and ours did not, barring accidents, he would not charge any commission. But this has not happened. Those who are familiar with native habits and modes of expression would bear me out when I say that there are certain things which a native can only well understand, I mean the full import of such expressions. For instance we often say to a stranger out of sheer courtesy "Come brother, the house is yours, you may take whatever you want or desire." Now, suppose if I happen to address such words to a friend, I do not mean

him to put it in practice and go and open my till. We all know how anxious the hon. gentleman is to get a good name. (Hear, hear.) God has blessed him with riches. What is money to him? It puts me in mind of the words that I have read in the play of Othello. The Moor of Venice says, "What is money? It is a trash, it is something, it is nothing, it was his, it is mine and has been a slave to thousands, but he who robs me of my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him and makes me poor indeed." Here, Sir, we have a knot of young gentlemen who make professions of philanthropy and try to cry down the hon. gentleman and rob him of his good name without doing any good to themselves or to their brother shareholders. In so doing they may think that they would pass for a would-be Howard or a Wilberforce. Mr. Goculdas appears to be the leading star in the requisition that he sent to the hon. gentleman and the Board of directors. It is dated 12th September 1871. In one place he says "Notwithstanding the satisfactory results that have attended the very able management of the mill by the hon. the chairman and the careful attention of the directors, there is no doubt that, in so small a mill, the expenses of management weigh heavily upon its outturn; and it consequently does not compete, on equal terms, with the other and larger Bombay mills." As for the alleged inexperience of the hon. gentleman, would you believe, gentlemen, that this responsible post of the managing director has been conferred upon him after an experience of nearly ten years, and yet the requisitionists have the audacity and hardihood to call the hon. gentleman an inexperienced man. Now, what more? They complain of his failing health, that is the hon. gentleman has not the physical strength to manage this vast concern. Well, I want to know whether you want an athlete to manage your business? But I ask "What is strength without a double share of wisdom?" The answer is in the next line "Vast, unwieldy, burdensome." I am sure what the hon. gentleman can do with a stroke of his pen, half a dozen of us will not be able to accomplish. Before I resume my seat, I must say that I have no feelings against Mr. Goculdas or his party. It is possible that with the best of motives, we might differ. "It is with our judgments as our watches. None go just alike, yet each believes his own." (Hear hear.)

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Hattidaroo said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I hope, you will allow me to express my ideas in a few words. At the first I must tell you, gentlemen, that I have no personal animosity with any of you present here. In fact I do not know any of you. I have not come here to favour or fear any one, so whatever I shall say, will only be what I think is right and what my conscience will allow me. (Hear, hear.) My remarks only will be on the doings of the company. You have just heard from the first two speakers the state of the company, and now very little more remains for me to expose. I will say, gentlemen, that the 6th day of June 1873 is the most memorable day in the history of the company. I am glad to see you all gathered here to-day, not to assist the slavery-like bond of the 5th day of December 1870, which bound you to give away most of your profits for the life-time of an individual, who has already been said to be quite incompetent for the post, but to-day, we are gathered here to expose their selfishness, and to break the yoke of slavery from the present and future shareholders' neck. I care very little whether you would give any support to Mr. Goculdas' proposition or not, but I for my part fully concur with him in many points. When I see a gentleman comes forward with the company's interest at heart, so far I can see that he has no bad motive and what, he says if done, will really do good for the shareholders, and when such is the case, if we do not assist him in his laudable undertakings, then why it is our own fault if we suffer or lose all our money. I have only to remind you, gentlemen, if you are blind to your own interest, you must suffer the consequence in the end. For my part, I care very little as I have only one share and can sell it off at any time. (A laugh.) I ask you, gentlemen, in plain words, to suppose that I have a lot of money and good many obligations on many of you. If I started a new joint-stock company and allotted you many of its shares; and after a while if I asked you to appoint me everything for life of the same company, I have no doubt you might do it to repay the past favours, or to oblige me, or say for some other reasons; and after making me everything I desire, you might cease all the connection with the said company. Then I turn selfish to the other poor shareholders. In this case, gentlemen, if you were to appoint me for life, have you really done your duty towards the present and future shareholders of the company? Will not your own conscience bite you for enslaving others? (Hear, hear.) Is this the good example you are setting before the commercial world? Gentlemen, the slavery bond of the 5th day of December had 462 votes without the chairman's, but on the 27th day of February 1873, *i. e.* just two years and two months after, out of the above gentlemen only 249 remained on the shareholders' list, and if we had not stirred the subject on that day, I have no doubt that, before the 27th February 1874, out of the remaining 249, we might have not seen half the number. Now, what more example can I give you, gentlemen, than this, that some for their own good joined together and enslaved other poor innocents while these selfish fellows themselves ceased all their connection with the company? In two years' time, nearly half the number of the chairman's supporters are gone, and now who is the real sufferer? Of course the present shareholders. So, gentlemen, I ask you whether we are liable to suffer from these unprincipled men, who have, it appears, had no conscience at all. If they had, they would not have done that harsh act on the 5th December 1870. For experience's sake, if they might have made the chairman a manager for two, three, or five years, we would have known his worth; but here the chairman sends a threatening letter to the directors and tells them, orders them to give him life manager-ship and heavy commission; and the order is promptly obeyed! For the first half year, *i. e.* 30th June, 1871, he paid us Rs. 50 per share. I don't know the names of the directors who managed the mills during 1870. Though Mr. Goculdas has a different opinion from me, yet I say, if the management had been left to them, we might have received Rs. 65 per share instead of Rs. 50. The gentlemen tell you from their own printed accounts that everything is in a most ruinous state. At the half year ending 30th June 1870, the nett profit was Rs. 38,868-8-5. Out of this a balance of Rs. 13,498-7 was carried forward for next half year; and the dividend paid on each share was Rs. 25. During this half year the company's reserve fund was Rs. 73,449-14-9, and the commission paid to the former manager was only Rs. 1,943-6-9. During the half year ending 31st December 1870, the nett profit was Rs. 40,987-3-2, balance carried forward Rs. 13,500; reserve fund Rs. 74,930-15-11; dividend paid Rs. 45 per share, and the commission was only Rs. 2,153-10-10. Now for the half year ending 30th June 1871, that is the first half year ending of the Hon. Mr. Munguldas' management, the nett profit is Rs. 68,984-1-11 which is very creditable to the hon. gentleman. Out of the profit the balance carried forward is Rs. 23,311-9-11; reserve fund Rs. 89,755-0-0; dividend paid Rs. 50, and as I have said before that, if this was left with the old management, we might have received Rs 65 per share; and the commission to the chairman Rs. 11,075-6-11. Now, gentlemen, the second half year ending the new management, *i. e.*, 31st December 1871, no profit; Rs. 6,288-13-1, nett loss; balance reduced from Rs. 23,311-9-11 to Rs. 17,042-12-10; though the reserve fund was Rs. 91,564-13-8, yet the dividend paid was Rs. 20 per share! and the commission to the chairman Rs. 11,023-9-3. For the half year ending 30th June 1872, no profit; no balance; Rs. 21,579-5-3 nett loss; reserve fund reduce from Rs. 91,561-13-8 to Rs. 84,248-0-0; no dividend; but the commission to the life manager Rs. 11,546-0-8 For the half year ending 31st December 1872, the nett profit was Rs. 15,708-10-4; but this profit goes to the last year's loss; no balance; no dividend; the reserve fund from Rs. 84,248-0-0 is reduced to Rs. 81,025-8-2, and of course the commission received by the chairman is Rs. 11,491-14-1. Now, tell me, gentlemen, what good has the chairman done for the interest of the shareholders, that he is entitled for life to such commission? Mark my word, gentlemen, if things are allowed to go on as at present after a few years, there will be no reserve fund, in fact nothing worth having, but only the bankruptcy of our company. Tell me, gentlemen, when we received Rs. 70 per share during 1870, then we only paid Rs. 4,097-1-7 for commission, but during the year 1871, when we received also Rs. 70 per share, then what was the necessity of paying Rs. 22,099-0-2 to the chairman as commission? Not only this, but during the year 1872, not a pie is received by any of the shareholders, yet the chairman quietly receives the sum of Rs. 23,037-14-9 as commission! I have no doubt, that we might receive a handsome dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1873 in order to blind us, gentlemen, and keep us quiet by making the farce. (Laughter.) The directors in their last report bragged that they had reduced wages to the extent of Rs. 14,535, during the year 1872. Have they not from the above statement just robbed the Peter to pay Paul? (Laughter.) Spinning Companies are actually gold mines if they are managed properly; but who cares to manage them properly? You have just heard that the present manager can reduce wages to the extent of Rs. 14,535, while the former managers managed on a little commission of Rs. 4,097-1-7 per year. They could have saved about Rs. 40,000 in two years. This way, Sir, our company is managed! The chairman must distinctly understand that he may do any illegal acts by the majority of his own shares, but there are many independent shareholders, though less in number, yet they are the real sufferers. For experience's sake, let the chairman's commission go to a private individual for only one year, and let him not receive a pie as we did for our shares, and then I shall like to see whether he would sit quiet. Now, gentlemen, I must sit down by leaving it to the shareholders and the chairman's good sense, whether we are really justified to give away most of our profits to anyone for life? Before I sit down, I must tell you again, gentlemen, I have no personal animosity with any of you. (A laugh.) You may have 20 or 30 shares of this company, while I have only one, it is all the same; but it is especially very hard upon the poor man to whom its interest is a great deal. (A laugh.) It appears you have a lot of money so you care very little about interest, and can wait for years without it; but the man who has little money and unfortunately sells off his Government papers and invests the capital in Joint-Stock Companies, in the hope of getting more interest to support his family, and when he gets no dividend, with him it is a different thing. (Applause.)

Mr. Goculdas—I hope the chairman will allow me an opportunity to reply to what has been said by other gentlemen. I have perfect confidence in the chairman's good sense that he will allow me to reply.

The Chairman—You will be allowed to make remarks, but not to make a speech.

Mr. Goculdas—Well, the fact is that if you don't allow me to make a reply to these statements, they will go forth unanswered; but I think you, as a European gentleman, will always allow free discussion to go on and permit the shareholders to reply to the arguments brought against them.

The Chairman—As proposer of the resolution, you are of course at liberty to make any remarks in reply at the end of the discussion.

Mr. M. R. De Quadros now stood up and said that, if any gentlemen in the room had seen inaccuracies in the accounts, he should like them to point them out. Mr. Shamrao had complained of certain inaccuracies, and if he could not point these out, he would ask him to withdraw the statement.

Mr. Shamrao—I was simply speaking of the position in which the printed accounts stood, but you know what passed at the last meeting as well as I do.

Mr. De Quadros—I would ask what inaccuracies were pointed out by the shareholders at the time?

Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee—There were none.

The Chairman—The accounts were audited by the regular auditor and another gentleman.

Mr. De Quadros—I again ask Mr. Shamrao to point out the inaccuracies, and he declines to do so. I have read the report of the last meeting in the newspapers, and I see nothing of the kind mentioned.

Mr. Shamrao—One of the items objected to upon the occasion was on account of commission.

The Chairman—But that is scarcely an item of account, and cannot be considered an error.

Mr. Shamrao—That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Gungadas Kessordas—Gentlemen, Mr. Shamrao as a solicitor of the High Court must know that the auditors have done their duty most justly; and he must know that commission was granted to the hon. Mr. Munguldas by a majority of votes; and that being so, how can he as a solicitor say that the auditors should not pass the item of commission to the hon. gentleman? He ought to point out the inaccuracies which he has alluded to. Mr. Shamrao has just said that there were several inaccuracies pointed out at the last meeting, but my friend Mr. De Quadros having asked for an explanation, he has declined to give it; and therefore I am sorry that such statements should have been made recklessly by Mr. Shamrao.

The Chairman—I understand Mr. Shamrao to say that the inaccuracy he alluded to was not of such a nature as to affect the accounts.

Mr. Gungadas—But he spoke of several things; he did not confine himself to one thing; and if he had, I should not have troubled the meeting.

Mr. Shamrao (excitedly.)—You were present at the last meeting, and you ought to know what those objections were.

Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee—Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few remarks, and will confine myself to a few particular points. I shall say a few words only about these things. I shall take the first resolution which proposes to cancel the directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1872; but in order to do that, Mr. Goculdas and Mr. Shamrao have not shown any faults in the accounts, or defects in the accounts, or mistakes in the accounts. Two months have passed away since the accounts of the company were circulated, and no mistake has yet been shown to the directors or to any body here even although the requisitionists are attempting to challenge them. I cannot understand, therefore, what the object of this resolution is. As a director and on behalf of my co-directors, I say that we are quite willing to submit the accounts to inspection on certain conditions; and these conditions will be mentioned when the second resolution is put to the meeting. I must say, however, that these conditions are for both parties and will clearly show on which side the fault lies—whether on the side of the requisitionists or on the side of the directors. I ought perhaps to have said that the accounts passed at the last meeting were passed by an overwhelming majority of 310 votes against 16. As regards the third resolution, I find that it applies particularly to the Hon. Mr. Munguldas. The requisitionists first state that they object to him on account of inexperience, but I say, gentlemen, as a shareholder, that it is a great shame to say it.

Mr. Shamrao, Mr. Goculdas, and Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee started to their feet at this juncture, vociferating and gesticulating all at the same time.

Mr. Shamrao was heard to say that he protested against the use of such language.

Mr. Bhickajee advanced towards Dr. Byramjee and vociferated—If you express your ideas in a very gentlemanly way you are welcome; but I do wish you will not use offensive language to any one here.

Mr. Goculdas joined Mr. Bhickajee and vociferated—I wish you, Sir, to withdraw these words.

Mr. Manecklal—The other directors feel abashed by your remark. What offensive language are you using?

Dr. Byramjee was about to reply to the speakers, but was apparently undecided as to which gentleman he ought to reply to first, and during the pause that marked his indecision, Mr. Bhickajee advanced towards Dr. Byramjee.

Mr. Bhickajee—Sir, up to this moment we have all acted as gentlemen, and now I say we must continue to act as gentlemen, whereas everybody's feelings are now offended by you.

The Chairman told Mr. Bhickajee to sit down, and when the noise had subsided,

Dr. Byramjee continued—I was about to say that the hon. gentleman has managed this business with great success, and now because for a year or two the company has not been able to pay a dividend—only for one year I say —— certain shareholders come forward and say to him "you are inexperienced and a sick man and you are not able to do your duty." I say that this is not justice to the hon. gentleman. I am a friend of his, but I speak now as a shareholder who has received considerable benefits from this company under his management. He has been always trying to put the company upon a sound and solid basis, and you may see that its reserve fund, as compared with its capital, is greater than that of any other company in Bombay. One lakh and seven thousand and five hundred is a very large item, and yet all that money will be added to the reserve fund if you make up your accounts the same way as other companies do. In addition to this, consider what the company possesses in hard cash. Why, you have nearly 15 per cent. of the capital invested in Government paper. Yet the requisitionists are grumbling because no dividends have been paid this year! There are several reasons for this state of matters. I won't go into the details of these reasons, but I would ask you to look to the recent declarations of dividends made by other companies in Bombay. In 1869 Mr. Goculdas says that 3 1/5 per cent. was paid as dividend by the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company; 8 per cent. by the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company, and 3 per cent. by this company. But remember, gentlemen, that 3 per cent. of the capital of this company always remains in the hands of the shareholders as reserve fund and as insurance fund. Now, if you add this 3 per cent. you will find a considerable difference in the statements which are submitted to you; and I say that our company would have been shown to be paying 6 per cent. if its accounts had been presented to you in the same way as the accounts of the other companies. In 1870, some of the other companies paid 14 per cent. and this company 7 per cent., but place this company upon a par, and we paid 10 per cent., and in 1871 the same dividend was paid by us if you conider the matter in the right sense. In 1872 there was a loss of Rs. 270 paid, which swallowed up any dividend there might have been. However, all companies cannot be profitable like each year, and because we have been unable to pay a

dividend this year, that is not a reason for us condemning the Hon. Mr. Munguldas' management. Such conduct is not fair, I say, and we should remember that this gentleman has been working with us for the last ten years without receiving any remuneration, and that after he has done this it is unfair to come forward and say he is an inexperienced man and must be removed. I come to another reckless statement made by Mr. Goculdas about the absence of Mr. Munguldas from Bombay. Do you—(this to Mr. Goculdas)—do you know how many days Mr. Munguldas has been absent since he became a director?

Mr. Goculdas—Yes. He has been absent from Bombay fifteen days each year in the months of June, July, and August.

Dr. Byramjee—He has only been absent for about thirty days since he was nominated a managing director. Now gentlemen, will you not agree with me that such statements as those made by Mr. Goculdas are enough to put any man out of his temper? (Hear, hear.) Then, we are next told about Mr. Munguldas' ill-health and incapacity. But what has his nomination as managing director to do with the affairs of the company? Look into the articles of your agreement with him, and you will find that he is not obliged to remain in Bombay, although he has chosen to remain in it. The fact is that what these requisitionists look to alone is dividend. When they are paid a dividend, "All right," they say, "Mr. Munguldas is a very good man and very sharp." But when they are paid no dividend, they come forward with this complaint about his incapacity. If you want to see whether the hon. gentleman is an experienced man you must look at all the circumstances of the other mills as well as this one. I assure you that since he has been appointed managing director—I say it even though I have lost money—the quality of the yarn and the cloth turned out by the mill has been greatly improved. I say this from my own personal experience. There is another matter to look to in judging of his experience. In April last your cloth was sold at 10 as. 6 p. a lb. Now, can any mill but this one sell cloth at such a rate? How is this? Because the quality has been enormously improved, and my opinion is that upon the face of things this is a clear proof that the management now is much better than it was before. To make clearer you have only to look at the list which has been circulated of the sales of cloth reported of different mills from the month of September 1872 to the month of April 1873. You will there see that in consequence of the improvement of quality there has been a gradual rise in prices. You cannot expect to reap the benefit of this in a day. The cloth has to be sold—it may remain a month in the market—it has to be taken up-country, and there sold again, and all these processes must take place before you reap the benefit of improvements in our mode of manufacture. Since Mr. Munguldas' appointment as managing director, I find that the expenses of the mills have been reduced. I would call your attention to the following extract from the printed proceedings of the twelfth annual general meeting of our company—"The out-turns and establishment charges for the year 1872, just closed, when contrasted with those of 1870—the year immediately preceding the appointment of the Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I, as managing director for life,—shows an increased aggregate production of 93,260lbs. combined with decreased wages to the extent of Rs. 14,585, as under :—

	1872.	1870	Increase.	Decrease.
Yarns at an average of 20s.....lbs.	1,282,373	1,249,353		
Cloths ..... ,,	793,299	733,059		
	2,075,672	1,982,412	93,260	
Establishment Charges .....Rs.	97,689	112,221		14,585

Had the out-turns for 1872 been the same as those of 1870, there would have been, proportionately, a further reduction of about Rs. 4,386 (making in all Rs. 18,971) in the amount of wages, as the majority of the mill hands are now placed on piece rate, or job work, which enables them to earn as much as they can, regard being, at the same time, had to the quality, as well as to the quantity, of the work performed. There has, besides, been an additional saving in muccadumage of about Rs. 1,177 per annum, so that the entire saving may fairly be set down at Rs. 20,148." These are facts and figures, gentlemen, which you can judge for yourselves, and I may add that if you want any further information the directors will always be willing to supply it. (Hear, hear.) To the fourth resolution I have nothing to say. As to the fifth I have to say this, that it is really very unfair. When a person is possessed of property with which he has every right to deal as he likes, I think it would be unfair to ask him not to vote for the shares which he holds in his own name. It is very easy for certain shareholders to talk of establishing the offices of the company in the Fort. But who is responsible for the working of the company? I say that the directors are legally responsible, but we hold the Hon. Munguldas responsible, and he it is who does all the work. He never shirks a single responsibility, and supposing you remove the offices of the company to the Fort, will it not cause a great waste of time and trouble to him who has been so good as to supply offices in his own house, and charge you nothing for them for the last twelve years? (Hear, hear.) As to establishing the company's offices in the mill, how could you possibly do so with all its noise? It is not very annoying now, but you would soon find it becomes so if you were always here. As to the resolution relating to the interim dividends I leave it to the shareholders to judge regarding its merits. To found the company's affairs upon a solid basis has been particularly the view of the directors, and it is for that reason you will find there has been such a large reserve fund. If you want to play into the hands of speculators you may agree to the resolution, so that you may have as large dividends as possible without leaving anything in the reserve fund.

Dr. Dallas—And that would tell against the permanent shareholders.

Dr. Byramjee—Of course it would. Mr. Munguldas has very rarely held less than one-third of the shares of this concern, and the interests of the company may therefore be supposed to be always near his heart. There was a time when some of the shareholders thought so much of the hon. managing director that they wished to change the name of the mill to the name "The Munguldas Nathoobhoy Mill."

Mr. Muncherjee—It is known as that now. It has already a local habitation and a name.

Dr. Byramjee—But nothing could affect Mr. Munguldas, and he did not consent to the arrangement. Nothing will depreciate Mr. Munguldas in the eyes of the public. He has always been a bold and straightforward man, and those who know him know him as such. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Goculdas.) Much has been said of the success of the mill under Mr Shapoorjee. But is the difference known between the rates of yarn and cloth and the difference between the raw cotton and the cloth and yarn in his time? There was a great difference, and in his time there was a regular rush, so that cotton used to fetch Rs. 1½ a pound. The mill then used to be worked day and night, and if in such times as these large dividends were declared, what does it signify? In these times, the hon. gentleman used to work day and night, and he had no sleep. He was, in fact, the life and soul of the company. Why, then, do you come and make a noise now?

Mr. Shamrao—We are not making a noise. All we want is justice.

Dr Byramjee—Quite right, Sir, and you shall get it. Some of the shareholders say that the consumption of stores in this mill is greater than in any other. Well, that all depends upon you. In what condition would you like to keep the mills? Once I visited the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, after I bought a share in them for Rs. 500. I saw the groundfloor in such a state that on the same day I sold out, and now that share is worth Rs. 3,000. The more stores you consume and the better repairs you make the longer your property will last But some of you do not understand the thing and want to do it cheap. I challenge any man to say this mill is in any way inferior to any mill in Bombay. I think Mr. Goculdas said that the directors were backward in supplying information. Now I shall read to you the directors' letter to him. He asked for information from the Board which it would take at least two months to prepare, and require perhaps four times the number of clerks we have in the mill at present. Such information of course we could not give, and there was another reason why we could not, and that was because we felt it could not be for the interest of the general body of shareholders that such information should be given. Mr Goculdas had written on the 8th May to Mr. Sorabshaw Dossabhoy, Secretary Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company :—

"SIR,—As I had been informed by you yesterday, while in your office, that no information regarding the management of the company would be furnished to me without a written application, I have hereby to request you to furnish me with as little delay as possible the following information :—

1. What has been the yearly average percentage of gain in sizing the cloth produced by the mill since it has commenced to work. 2. What has been the yearly average percentage of weaving wastage, from the estsblishment of the mill. 3. What has been the yearly average percentage of gain in bundling yarn since the company began to work? Please also furnish me with the printed forms of tenders and schedules with rates for different articles of store required by the mill from the year 1868 to 1872.—Yours truly.

(Signed) GOCULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS, a Shareholder.

P S.—Please also furnish me with the names of those shareholders who have signed the requisition for the extension of the mill."

He again wrote on the 12th May :—

"SIR,—In continuation of my letter to you of the 8th instant, requesting certain information regarding the working and management of the mill, I have further to request you to inform me also as to what has been the yearly average percentage of wastage in realing yarn since the working of the mill. I am really at a loss to know the reason why delay is made in furnishing me with the information already requested since Thursday last, when that may be at your disposal ere long.—Yours truly,

GOCULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS."

This was the reply which the directors gave :—

"Bombay, 14th May 1873

"To Goculdas Jugmohundas, Esq., a shareholder, B. U. S. and W. Company.

Dear Sir,—Adverting to your letters of the 8th and 12th instant, I am desired by the directors of the B. U. S. and W. Company to inform you that the office establishment is not sufficiently large to enable them to furnish you with all the particulars therein sought, extending over a period of upwards of ten years, as it would be some days' work to prepare them. The mill manager will be happy to give you such information as you require at any meeting of the company on such points as the directors consider you are entitled to; but I am directed to say that on some of the points mentioned in your letters under reference the directors think that it would be detrimental to the interests of the company and the shareholders to furnish you with information.

2. The printed forms of schedules of mill stores, for which tenders were invited since 1869, are herewith sent.—Yours truly,

Secretary."

If Mr. Goculdas thought it was easy to get this information, how was it he did not get it himself, when he spent eight days in the office? The books were open.

Mr Goculdas—The books were refused to me.

Dr. Byramjee—Only certain information was refused to you because it would not have been for the advantage of the other shareholders if you had got it.

Mr. Goculdas—I may say that your reply was not sent to me until eight days after I made the application.

Here Mr. Gungadas attempted to speak, but Mr. Goculdas and Mr. Shamrao jumped up and said that Mr Gungadas had already spoken, and if he were allowed to speak they would claim the same privilege.

The Chairman, however, ruled that Mr. Gungadas had only spoken to the question of the accuracy of the accounts, and he was now entitled to be heard upon the general question.

Mr. Gungadas—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I beg to offer a few remarks with regard to what has been said by Dr. Byramjee, and also with regard to the second resolution, proposed by Mr. Goculdas. In offering his resolution to the meeting Mr. Goculdas ought to have shown good and sufficient reason for so doing. According to section 57 of the Act X. of 1866, Mr Shamrao, as a solicitor of the High Court, knows very well that such an application shall be supported by such evidence as the local Government may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for requiring such investigation to be made and are not actuated by malicious motives in instituting the same. The local Government may also require the applicants to give security for paying the costs of the inquiry.

Mr. Shamrao—That is with regard to an application to the Government, but not with regard to an application to the shareholders.

Mr. Gungadas—You will find further on in the Act that a similar obligation may be attached to an application to the shareholders. Allow me to ask you—(to Mr. Goculdas)—whether you have pointed out any inaccuracies, discrepancies, or irregularities in the accounts? As you have not done so I do not think you have any good reason for putting these resolutions to the meeting.

Mr. Gungadas now began to address the shareholders in Guzerattee, but

Mr. Goculdas and Mr. Shamrao said if the Chairman allowed this they would insist upon explaining in Guzerathee the gist of what they had said in their speeches.

Mr. Muncherjee expressed an opinion that as the proceedings had been hitherto conducted in English, the remainder ought to be the same.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas, pointing to the lamps, said that he was quite prepared to go on all night with the meeting if the shareholders chose.

The Chairman thought that Mr. Goculdas should be allowed to reply to the speeches that had been made.

Mr. Goculdas—Gentlemen,—Although an effort has been made by several persons, including one of the directors, to oppose the resolutions which I have submitted for your consideration, I shall not take up much of your time in showing to your satisfaction that the statements made by them are based upon unprincipled grounds. Mr. Muncherjee at the outset of his speech said that one-third of the capital is now lying as reserve fund, but he has not shown us whether that fund was created or increased during the time that Mr. Munguldas or Dr. Byramjee had the sole management of the affairs of this company. I say that this fund was only made up at the time Mr. Munguldas was acting together with the other directors, when Mr. Shapoorjee was alive, and it was by the hard-work of the latter that this fund was created. After the year 1869 attempts have been made regularly by these directors or managing directors to show the shareholders that they have been in the habit of declaring dividends that they have drawn from this fund. Dr. Byramjee has attempted to tell you that if 3 per cent. were added to the 3 per cent. which this company paid in 1869 the dividend would have amounted to 6 per cent., but he has not shown us any reason why this Rs. 14,000 was taken out of the reserve fund and credited to the profit and loss account. It was to declare this dividend——

Dr. Byramjee—I say that you might have another 3 per cent. from the hard cash which we have invested in Government paper.

Mr. Goculdas—You have never brought it to the notice of the shareholders that Rs. 14,000 were taken from the profit and loss account to enable you to declare the dividend of 3 per cent. that you speak of.

Dr. Byramjee—That was only one instance——

Mr. Goculdas—Another attempt of a like nature was made when Rs. 957 were taken from the reserve fund to make up a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December 1871. Well, gentlemen, an attempt has also been made by Mr. Muncherjee and Dr. Byramjee to lead you to suppose that by keeping up the system of a reserve fund for deterioration the future profits of the company will be increased; but I tell you that though it may appear to you upon the face of these statements which have been circulated amongst you that it is only these mills here that have created a reserve fund, yet if you refer to the profit accounts of these companies you will find that more than 3 per cent. has been taken out of them by the Oriental and Manockjee Petit Companies after paying their dividends. The Manockjee Petit Company have expended nearly a lakh of rupees out of the profits of the company for the purpose of meeting a reserve fund every year. An attempt has also been made to show you that my signing the request for the enlargement of the mill was a circumstance by which I should hitherto act. But, gentlemen, in the remarks I made before proposing the resolutions, I showed that if the mill has been enlarged you would have incurred more losses than we have hitherto sustained under the present unfortunate management.

The Chairman—You are really going over the old ground again.

Mr. Goculdas—I have admitted in my remarks that this mill before 1868 was better than any of the other mills, but circumstances have changed, and this mill has gone down while the others have taken its place.

The Chairman—You have told us all this already.

Mr. Goculdas—Dr Byramjee said it was not only owing to Mr. Shapoorjee's energy, but also to Mr. Munguldas' that this mill was wrought successfully, but how was it, then, that a short time after the death of Mr. Shapoorjee, it suffered losses to a great extent. as the shareholders may see from their own printed report. Dr. Byramjee was put in Mr. Shapoorjee's place, and what was the result? The result was that the dividends were decreased by his unfortunate management. He has given us the advice that if we wish to economise the working of the mill we had better——

The Chairman—Really this is not a proper proceeding. If any wrong statement has been made you ought reply to it.

Mr. Goculdas—I forgot to read to you the opinions of the practical men I referred to.

The Chairman—You have already made your speech, and if you omitted to read anything that is your own fault. I cannot allow you to go on any further.

Mr. Goculdas—Then I will only say to the shareholders, much has been said in answer to my remarks, but the facts I have brought forward and the statements I have made speak for themselves, and now I leave the matter in your hands.

The Chairman then put the first proposition, and after taking a show of hands declared it lost.

Mr. Goculdas then demanded a poll, which was taken with the following result :—For the proposition—17 shareholders, 35 proxies, representing 187 votes. Against—54 shareholders, and 30 proxies, representing 544 votes.

The Chairman accordingly declared the first proposition lost, and then put the second, which was as follows, to the meeting :—

"That a committee of five shareholders (to be nominated at the meeting) be appointed to examine the accounts of the company and to report to the shareholders thereon, and on the general management of the business of the company by the directors and the managing director of the company for life (the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy.)"

The Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy—Gentlemen, I would like to propose an amendment to this resolution. I and my colleagues are most willing that the accounts and the management should be thoroughly examined, but the difficulty is, who is to pay for this? Certainly not the majo-

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rity of the shareholders, who are satisfied both with the accounts and the management, it being only a minority who wish to take such steps. In making this examination, only thoroughly independent gentlemen ought to be concerned, and they must be amply remunerated for the report which they will require to make about the management of this mill from its commencement. By this means it will soon be seen whether or not the accounts an . the mill affairs have been mismanaged—only by persons with a jaundiced eye may consider the same mismanaged. I beg to propose,—"That a committee of three professional accountants be appointed by this meeting to examine and report on the accounts and the management of the company, provided the requisitionists and the Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy deposit with the directors within three days such a sum as may be agreed upon between the directors and the accountants as the remuneration for their work, and that in the event of their report being unfavourable to the management of the directors, the Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy shall pay the accountants. But if, on the contrary, their report be favourable to the directors, then the requisitionists shall pay them." I think Rs. 3,000 at the least will have to be paid among those accountants, and while I am determined that the bulk of the shareholders shall not be fined for our quarrel, I think my offer shows that I am conscientious in the matter.

Mr Goculdas—As the Hon. Mr. Munguldas has asked our consent to his amendment, I beg to say that for my part I think it would be only a waste of money if the company were to appoint three persons unconnected with us, instead of allowing three independent shareholders of the company to examine the accounts. I say that there are shareholders in this meeting who are quite willing to work upon that committee, and the report of these independent shareholders will convince the bulk of the shareholders more than that of strange gentlemen would. We must not waste our money. I myself would gladly have come forward to pay as much money as Mr Munguldas has offered, but this would be quite useless. There are independent shareholders here—("Oh! ho!")—who are quite willing to act. A remark has been been made by Mr. Munguldas, who says that we see with a jaundiced eye, but I say that we have not the slighest malice or motive of ill-feeling against the directors. ("Oh! oh!") We have only done our duty.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Will you agree to give this money?

Mr. Goculdas—I say there are persons here who are willing to act for nothing. You elect one, we shall elect another, and the shareholders shall elect a third.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—That is nonsense. Shareholders will be biassed either on one side or the other.

Dr. Byramjee—What we want is competent and professional accountants, and not ordinary shareholders who may give their statements as loose as they please, just as they did upon the boilers in the last meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas withdrew his amendment because the other side would not accept it under those conditions.

The second proposition was then put to the meeting and lost.

The Chairman put the third resolution, which was as follows:—

"That the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy as managing director of the company for life be cancelled, *inter alia*, on the following grounds, *viz.*, first, inexperience evinced by him in the management of the business of the company generally; second, his continued absence from Bombay for several days in each year; and third, his continued ill-health, and consequent incapacity to personally manage the affairs of the company."

Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee proposed the following amendment:—

"That the shareholders, considering the present prosperous condition of the company, its large reserve and insurance funds, and the high average of dividends paid since its establishment, express the fullest confidence in the experience and ability evinced by the directors and the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy in its management, and request him to disregard the utterly unfounded attacks of certain shareholders."

Dr. Dallas—Mr Chairman and gentlemen,—I beg to second this amendment. I may mention that I was formerly a shareholder in this company to the extent of two shares. When I saw these resolutions put forward by the requisitionists, I was of opinion that personal feelings against the Hon. Mr. Munguldas were at the bottom of them, and after hearing the speeches made in support of them I am sorry to say that that opinion has been confirmed. I can quite understand the shareholders attacking the question of life managership: that is simply reasonable; I can also understand them taking exception to his commission; but I cannot understand why they should make a violent personal attack upon our honourable friend Mr. Munguldas. I would say to the natives now around me, that you have not so many respectable men among you that you can endeavour to strike down a man who has always occupied a respectable position. You may almost count your unimpeached and respectable natives in Bombay upon your fingers. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I say that I heard this attack upon the Hon. Mr. Munguldas with great sorrow. I was quite pleased with the manner with which Mr. Goculdas commenced his speech, but not so with his manner of ending it, for he began the lamb, professing the highest respect for our worthy managing director, but he ended like the tiger, and did not carry out the fair promise with which he began. Why, what was the gist of his speech? It was that the Hon. Mr. Munguldas was in the habit of rigging the share market of Bombay; that he was in the habit of gaming and gambling in shares and robbing the shareholders. Mr. Goculdas did not use those exact words, but what he did say almost amounted to this. He said that Mr. Mungldas wanted to get this appointment from the shareholders; that he bought a number of shares; that next day he gained his object, and then got rid of the shares, even though at a loss. I do not know how Mr. Goculdas can impute such conduct to any man. I myself would not like to impute it even to Mr. Goculdas. Therefore I say that when you consider Mr. Goculdas's arguments, and the rancour that taints them, you cannot believe his facts because they have been ushered in so violently. I feel now that I could not believe one of his facts unless they they were all confirmed. Mr Goculdas has endeavoured to meet the proposal made by the Hon. Mr. Munguldas, but his reasons for refusing it are of a piece with his other arguments. Gentlemen, Mr. Goculdas was one of those shareholders, who some time ago voted for the enlargement of the mill, and I certainly think that his sudden change of mind is, to say the least of it, very suspicious. Another instance of his changeableness is that in December 1870 Mr. Goculdas was one of those persons who voted to confer the life management upon Mr. Munguldas. That matter of the life management was brought before the consideration of the directors by Mr. Munguldas, who in his letter asked "how much longer am I to remain at the helm of general supervision without any remuneration?" Upon that letter he came forward and claimed this management which is now taken so much objection to by Mr. Goculdas, although he voted for Mr. Mungulas' appointment at the time. What has come over the spirit of his dream? About a year afterwards, on the 12th September 1871, Mr. Goculdas was one of those who, with regard to the enlargement of the mill, signed the letter which he has already alluded to and which he has made an unsatisfactory endeavour to get out of. That letter contains the following words:—"Notwithstandiug the satisfactory results that have attended the very able management of the mill by the Honourable the Chairman, and the careful attention of the directors, there is no doubt that, in so small a mill, the expenses of management weigh heavily upon its outturn; and it consequently does not compete, on equal terms, with the other and larger Bombay mills. To remedy this, we propose the addition of about 20,000 spindles and about 155 looms; and we feel satisfied that the expenses of management of the mill so enlarged will bear a considerably less proportion to the increased outturn, than the present expenses bear to the present outturn. The Honourable the Chairman has also been good enough to consent to reduce his commission from 3 to 2 pies per lb. if the proposed extension is effected, which is an additional reason for taking it in hand at once. We, therefore, request that you will be pleased, at your earliest convenience, to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company for the purpose of considering, and adopting the following propositions:—&c. &c. &c." After this, I would ask you to disbelieve in any arguments of Mr. Goculdas unless they are supported by the clearer facts, because he comes in the position of a lamb while he has really turned his coat. A short time ago he was a great friend of Mr Munguldas and now he is his most bitter enemy, bringing charges against him, which are disgraceful and which I am sure are undeserved by Mr. Munguldas. Here in presence of the shareholders Mr. Goculdas actually drew the attention to the physical appearance of Mr. Munguldas as a reason for putting that gentleman out of office Perhaps Mr. Goculdas does not know, although his friend Mr. Shamrao must, that to a European mind such arguments as these are disgusting. Thank goodness, however, Mr. Munguldas' appearance gives ample proof of his capacity for holding office—I think there is a mistaken idea abroad with respect to the remuneration of Mr. Munguldas. If you have a good manager you are bound to pay him proper remuneration, whether he be a shareholder or not. Because a man holds shares in a company, is that a reason why that company ought to expect his services for nothing? Certainly not. Therefore it seems to me consistent with reason that if a man does actual business for you, independent of his character as a shareholder, he ought to be paid for his service—(hear, hear)—and of course the more shares he may happen to have in the company the greater guarantee is there for his good conduct. I have not heard anything from Mr Goculdas to show that his propositions are reasonable. Now as to the question of life managership. I would say there are life managers, and I would remark that the same power that made Mr. Munguldas a life manager could also unmake him a life manager. You must remember that he has not created any vested charge upon the company. He has not in his deed of contract with you a provision that if you remove him you must pay him an annuity; neither have you any article saying that if you wind up the company his remuneration becomes a charge upon you. He is simply a life manager and is subject at any time to removal. Another question is as to the rate of remuneration. There has been a good deal of beating about the bush with reference to this subject. Why don't the requisitionists come foward at once and say plainly, "We think Mr. Munguldas gets too much and we want to give him so much?" That would be quite a fair question for discussion, but the case is quite different when you stigmatise a man as one who comes in to the managing directorship under false pretences, and as an invalid who cannot manage the business. Of course Mr. Munguldas holds about one-third of the capital of the company, but I am informed that Mr. Goculdas's statements on this head are as incorrect as those I have already pointed out to you. I am told it is not true that Mr. Munguldas held a large number of shares before his appointment and sold them immediately afterwards.

Mr. Munguldas—I would take the liberty of making a correction. Since the existence of the company I have held shares to the extent of never more than one-half and never less than one-fifth of the total number.

Dr. Dallas—It has been argued by Mr. Goculdas that a man who owns half of the capital of the company cannot have a legitimate interest in its progress, but there never was a greater mistake, because it is only natural that he should like to improve the concern in which his capital might be invested. It would be absurd to do as Mr. Goculdas proposes and deprive the capitalist of the legitimate advantages accruing from his capital. You could not possibly enact it by any measure that the capitalist should not progress those advantages. It is the same all over the world—the capitalist possesses certain advantages over the non-capitalist. If great capitalists had not those special advantages the result would be that soon you would have no great capitalists whatever, and nothing can alter this dispensation of things except a reign of communism. For the reasons I have stated I am quite prepared to vote against Mr. Goculdas' propositions, and we should not forget that Mr. Munguldas has wrought for so long a time without remuneration and that Mr. Goculdas has already spoken so very highly of him. (A laugh.) Dr. Byramjee has already shown that Mr. Munguldas has worked very hard for the company which owes much of its present position to him. Now I think there is a great fallacy in much that Mr. Goculdas has said. In criticising the affairs of the company he has alluded to a very short time; but that is not fair.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—There were only two companies at first in Bombay, but within the last few years upwards of thirty have sprung up.

Dr. Dallas—Quite so. What is the use of certain shareholders kicking up a row now? Look at the average rate of dividend. It is Rs. 7 and something decimal. Now, gentlemen, what does that come to for ten years? It comes to something like Rs. 730, so that each shareholder to the extent of Rs. 1,000 has received Rs. 730 besides possessing an interest in Rs. 1,20,000 in the reserve fund. Surely this is a very satisfactory state of things. There are other matters which I would allude to, and one of these is, as has already been remarked, that if your company was to be wound up to-morrow you would still have 3 per cent. to go upon, which has been invested in Government paper. Dr. Dallas then alluded to the great advantage which the company derived from the possession of a large reserve fund and the improvement which, under Mr. Munguldas's regime, had been effected upon the quality of the cloth produced at the mill. He again regretted that the personal element had been imported into the discussion by Mr. Goculdas, and concluded his address by again seconding the amendment.

Mr. Goculdas made a few remarks, after which the Chairman put the amendment, which was carried by a majority.

Mr Goculdass—I protest against the amendment being passed.

Mr Shamrao—I object to the amendment being passed as illegal.

Mr Goculdas—We demand a poll.

Mr Shamrao (to Chairman)—Do you refuse to accept our demand for a poll?

The Chairman—We have received no demand for a poll yet.

Mr Goculdass and Mr Shamrao sit down to write out a demand for a poll.

The Chairman asked for a show of hands for and against the amendment, which was declared to be carried by a majority of votes.

Mr, Bickajee Nowrojee—Mr. Chairman, I must say that you have passed the resolution with a high hand. I have remained silent hitherto, but I see you have carried and want to carry every thing with a high hand and do injustice to the poor minor shareholders!

Dr. Dallas—Poor minor! (Laughter.)

The Chairman told Mr. Bhickajee to sit down.

Mr. Bhickajee—Well, I will sit down; but you and the Hon. Mr. Munguldas carry everything with a high hand at this meeting. That is not right.

Mr. Bhickajee sat down and was for some minutes engaged in conversation with a shareholder. He then said—Yes, he is the chairman; I know he is the governor of this place. (A laugh.)

Mr. Goculdas, Mr. Shamrao, and others tendered to the Chairman a demand for a poll and a protest against the amendment being passed on the ground that no notice of it was given them.

A poll was again taken.

Mr Goculdas Jugmohundas handed in the following protest:—"We do hereby protest against the passing of the amendment on the third resolution inasmuch as it is not carried under clause 51 of Act 10 of 1866, and no notice of it was previously given to the shareholders."

Mr. Goculdas (to the Chairman)—I ask you, Sir, to enter our protest on the minutes against the amendment being passed.

Mr. Shamrao—And it cannot be passed, because you have not three-fourth votes, and no notice was given of it as a special resolution.

The Chairman—It is not a special resolution.

Mr Shamrao—It is an amendment to a special resolution, and as such notice ought to have been given of it.

The Chairman—I don't think so. You have your remedy if you feel aggieved. I declare that the amendment is duly carried.

The fourth, sixth, and seventh resolutions were then put to vote together, and were declared to be lost. They were as follows:—

4. That the resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company, held on the 7th October 1871, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the company held on the 28th October 1871, be cancelled.

5. That no shareholder of the company shall vote at any general meeting of the company, whether ordinary or extraordinary, if he is concerned or participates in the profits of any contract with the company.

6. That the office of the company be removed from present premises to any any other suitable premises in the Fort, or the premises of the company's mill situate at Girgaum.

7. That clause 73 of the revised regulations of the company be cancelled; and in lieu thereof, the following be substituted, viz. that all interim or additional dividends or bonuses shall be declared by the shareholders at a general meeting of the company, to be called for that purpose; but no dividend or bonus shall be payable except out of nett profits.

Mr. Goculdas (to the Chairman)—I request you, Sir, to enter our protest on the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting.

The Chairman—It will be filed with the other papers.

Mr. Goculdas—I request you to take a note of it on the minutes.

The Chairman—I decline to do that. It will be filed with the other papers.

After a few more remarks the proceedings terminated, all Mr. Goculdas' propositions being rejected.

Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidass here rose and said he had a great many things to say, but ——

Mr. Goculdass (to the chairman)—Are you going to allow the son-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Munguldas to make a speech after the business of the meeting is over?

The Chairman (to Mr. Mooljee)—The business of the meeting is over. What do you wish to say?

Mr. Mooljee—I had several things to say, but as it is late I will make only one proposition. I propose that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

Mr. Goculdas—Oh, oh, we are all willing to vote thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. Bhicajee—Yes, for his very able conduct in the chair!

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and the meeting separated.